INSIST UPON HAVING.
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.*

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,292—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8060	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11 h April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be Shipped in the VICTORIA DOCK before 1 P.M., on FRIDAY.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA; Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 28, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Babbao, Linga. Bushra, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 29th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.*

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1898. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON ALGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

—BURGUNDY.—

OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and recuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

	Cash. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43	0	22	8	48	0	25	4
POMARD	25	0	13	12	28	0	15	8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23	0	12	12	26	0	14	4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28	8	15	12	32	0	17	8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27	0	15	0	30	0	16	12
					Pints.			
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine					30	8	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

FLESH BRUSHES. SPONGES AND LOOFAHS.
TOILET SOAPS.

COMFORTS.

PERFUMES. SPRAY PRODUCERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEA-SICKNESS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM A BOX OF
LANATTA PILLS
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

"I should never think of going to sea without them.—J. EAGLE BOTT."

Rs. 3-0 per box. One Pill is a dose.

AGENTS :—**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** BOMBAY & POONA.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever requred, and see hat ou get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

REPUTATION PREMIER.

NAME PREMIER.

BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	„
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	380	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	„
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	„
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	„
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	„

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PRICKLY	"THYMOLITE" POWDER,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	ROS ALPINUS,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re 1 per bottle.	HEAT
PRICKLY	PELLICULINE,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1-4 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	COAL TAR SOAP,	HEAT
PRICKLY	As. 12 per packet of 3 cakes.	HEAT
PRICKLY	All invaluable aids to the	HEAT
PRICKLY	relief and cure of this	HEAT
PRICKLY	IRRITATION.	HEAT
PRICKLY	KEMP & Co., LIMITED,	HEAT
PRICKLY	BOMBAY.	HEAT

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for lar econtracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

he Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd Bombay and Poona.

HUNT HORSE, at Bennett's Auction, TO-MORROW, at 2 P.M., will be SOLD the black WALER MARE CORONA (lately of the Bombay Hunt CLUB), 15 hands, Good Charger, Excellent Across Country, Carries a Lady, Perfectly quiet.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard.—ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

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THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club called for THURSDAY the 21st instant having been ADJOURNED, will now be held on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd April, 1898.

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CANCELLING the previous Notice dated 16th April, 1898, inviting Tenders for 300 Tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COALS, the TENDERS for the same are hereby INVITED FOR DELIVERY, on or before the 30th September, 1898.

The Tenders should be Addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar, 23rd April, 1898.

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Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
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Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	990	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,620xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	76
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
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Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	522 1-2
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David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	1,000	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	600	...	645
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	215
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills	843	1,000	1,000	20	5[illegible]0
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	103½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.56	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 20	400
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	300
Star of India	3,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
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Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
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Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	200	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	500	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg. Co.	200	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
[illegible]	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
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Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	360	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	55	70
Mercantile	802	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	360
Mummar M.	125	250	all	15	265
New Berar	350	500	500	dvd Rs45	560
New Indian	4,100	125	125	dvd 16½	171½
Prince of Wales	500	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	270	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Aolkwrt		000	10	dvd Rs65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvdRs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue	1,500	375	625	75	1,535
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,500	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	4,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	1,000	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	5,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		158
Telephone Co.	3,000	251	100	dvdRs11	26 1-2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-4
China Leaf	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	24-3
Do. do. new	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	24-2
Sovereigns	15-2
Do. Dragons	15-1
bar silver 17	70-2
Do. 174	70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 4-6m., 5-6a. Low water, 10-15m.
B. V. A., distribution of prizes and dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Damodhar Lakhmidas Mills, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Dock Iron Works, Frere Road, 3 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following races will be sailed to-morrow (Saturday):—Yachts' Handicap race for the R. A. Officers' Cup, to start at 3-30 p.m.; and the Tomtit Class race, at 4 o'clock.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Dossabhoy Burjorji, a watch-maker of Meadow Street, has reported to the police the theft of three watches, one gold, one silver, and one brass, of the collective value of Rs. 135, some time during Saturday last.

A PROW SUNK.—On Wednesday afternoon, prow No. 12340, laden with forty tons of coal, was sailing towards Mallet Bunder, in charge of tindal Valli Rutnooji, when it struck against a rock which started one of its planks. The prow immediately filled with water and sank.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On Sunday night, a fire broke out in the shops near the Maharaja Palace. The Municipality called into requisition a well, which was handy, but the water being soon exhausted, the pipe was opened. The fire was not controlled until 2 a.m. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

THE KHOJA READING ROOM.—The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library will be held on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m., in the hall of the library building, when the report for the year 1897 will be read. The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani will preside on the occasion.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—On Wednesday afternoon, a policeman, named Appa Joshi, attached to the fourth section of C Division, was found lying dead in his room at Fanaswady. The body was smelling of alcohol, and from inquiries made it appeared that he had been addicted to drink. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, a verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

FATAL FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, touching the death of Baloo Succaram, a Hindu painter, aged forty years. On Wednesday last, deceased was standing on the scaffolding erected round a bungalow at Peddar Road, and was painting the wall, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on to the ground below, fracturing his skull. He died almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A HUSBAND.—Raghoo Baboo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing on Ferguson Road, took a quantity of oxalic acid poison, on the night of the 20th instant, to destroy himself, on account of the death of his wife, which occurred a few days previously. He was removed by his relatives to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday evening from the effects of the poison. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening at 5 o'clock:—

March	Duquesne Grays	Ross
Overture	Sunlight and Shade	Parker
Selection (No. 1)	Nabucco	Verdi
Dance	Mediaeval	Clendon
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Ord Hume
Valse	La Reine des Cœurs	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ANOTHER NAGGAR BRAHMAN STUDENT FOR EUROPE.—Mr. Sumant Batukram Mehta, a fourth year student of the Grant Medical College, is proceeding to England by s. s. Thames, to-day. He passed the second examination in medicine last October, and goes to Orient College, Manchester, to finish his medical education and take the degrees of the Victoria University. Dr. Batukram, who has distinguished himself in the medical profession in the Baroda service, is the father of Mr. Sumant, and had been thrice to Europe with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and has also visited Egypt and China. He is a Naggar by caste and a native of Surat.

NINE PERSONS INJURED BY A RUNAWAY MARE.—On Wednesday evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, a mare attached to a landau, belonging to one Runchordas Hurridas, a clerk to Mr. Brown, solicitor, while being driven along Koliwada, Mandvie, became restive and bolted, injuring ten persons, including the driver. It appears that the owner entered the carriage at Samuel Street, when the horse became restive and began rearing and kicking. The driver struck the animal, and having quieted her, led her along Samuel Street for about three hundred yards, when she again took fright and bolted. The owner jumped out and escaped unhurt. The driver tried his utmost, but the animal became unmanageable and ran with terrific speed down the street, and then turning to the Musjid Bunder Road, emerged into the Dhobie Street. Here the driver's footrest gave way and he fell. Having thus been freed from all control, the mare made a fresh bolt, and during her course through the Memonwada Road and Narayen Dharoo Street nine persons were knocked down. Two townsmen, who had been chasing the animal, succeeded in stopping her at the corner of the latter street. The injured persons were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where five of them were detained for treatment, and the remainder allowed to go home after their injuries were dressed. One of the detained patients, named Dhakoo Ganoo, aged twenty-five years, has his spine fractured, and his condition is considered to be precarious.

A FRAUDULENT BUNIAH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Callianji Khimji, a Buniah, was brought up under a warrant and charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a harmonium, valued at Rs. 145, the property of Narayen Nanji, a proprietor of landed estates, residing at Byculla. The complainant in his information stated that he knew the accused, who on the 11th instant came to him and asked him to lend him his harmonium for a day, stating that he wanted it to play it on the occasion of a ceremony, which was to take place in a temple. Believing in this representation, the complainant agreed to lend him the harmonium, which the accused took away, saying he would return it the next day. When accused failed to return it, complainant searched for him, but no trace of him could be found until the 19th instant, when he was arrested by the police on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner, along with a Mahomedan, whose watch it was alleged accused had misappropriated. On being asked about the harmonium by the complainant, accused replied he had pledged it. The magistrate, on the above information, which was filed on the 21st instant, granted a warrant and the accused was arrested on the 23rd idem. After his arrest, he stated that he had pledged the harmonium for Rs. 45, but on an inquiry it was ascertained that he had sold it to one Valli Mahomed for Rs. 75. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but begged to be forgiven, stating that he was willing to return the harmonium to the complainant. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of one month's further imprisonment with hard labour.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT "CHATEAU PETIT."—A very large number of leading Parsee citizens attended the dinner given on Tuesday evening by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, at his new bungalow, "Chateau Petit," situated in Warden Road, in connection with the wedding of his son, Mr. Jehangir. The bungalow originally belonged to members of the Kharras family, from whom Mr. Bomanjee purchased it a short time ago for three lakhs of rupees, and has spent about four lakhs more in making improvements and extensions to the building. An excellent garden, with three ornamental fountains playing in the midst of them, with the imposing pile of building forming the main bungalow, present a singular spectacle as seen from Warden Road. In the rear of the bungalow are extensive grounds, reaching up to the Cumballa Hill Road to the east of them; where large cook-houses, stables, and an engine-house have been erected. Further on, at a distance of several thousand yards, on a high plateau, reached by a long passage covered on either side by mango and other fruit trees, was erected a dining shamiana capable of accommodating nearly a thousand guests. Electric light has been introduced throughout the entire premises, the garden-grounds, the dining shamiana, etc., and three large engines are kept in the engine house for supplying the light everywhere. The bungalow has been furnished on a magnificent scale, and the large marble statues and works of art, which adorn it, are of the costliest description. The statues, which are of an unusually large size, attracted general attention. The illumination of the entire premises by the electric light was most effective. Among the guests were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. J. N. Tata, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Ardasir S. Dustoor Camdin, D. Dadysett, and most of the leading Parsee citizens. The Band of the 25th Regiment, N. I., stationed in the garden-grounds, played selections of music; and instrumental music was provided for the amusement of the guests in the upper halls.

AN OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good prosecuted a Parsee of bad repute, named Edulji Dadabhoy, having a record of five previous convictions, one of which was for seven years on a charge of housebreaking and theft of one rupee and ten annas belonging to Madhowrao Vithoba, a clerk employed in the Khatree Plague Hospital at Chowpatty and residing in a shed in the compound of the hospital. About half-past 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th instant, complainant locked the door of his quarters and went to attend his duty in the hospital. Shortly after complainant sent to his quarters a ward boy, named Govind Bhasker, to see if everything was all right. Govind went to the place, found the door of the shed open, and on going inside discovered the accused busily engaged in handling the contents of a large wooden box. When questioned by the ward boy as to what business he had there, the accused coolly replied that he had been sent there by the occupier of the shed. The ward boy asked him the name of the occupier, which the accused replied was Kersondas. This was false and the ward boy immediately caught hold of the accused, who turned upon the boy and gave him a blow with his umbrella. The boy raised an alarm, when the hospital assistant came up and the burglar was secured. The complainant on being informed went to his quarters, and found the door broken and lying on the ground. A number of neighbours were about the place, and the accused was held in custody. On examining the contents of his shed complainant found his card box, which had been placed in a large wooden box, lying on the ground minus one rupee and ten annas, which had been kept therein. Several pieces of wearing apparel, which had been in the big box, were found strewn about the floor, and the lock with which the box had been secured was broken open and carried away. A big nail, presumably used in breaking open the box, was also found lying under the box. The accused denied the charge, stating that at the time he was drinking water at the stand pipe, when some water fell in the pot of the ward boy, who was also there. The ward boy abused him and a quarrel ensued, when the accused struck him with an umbrella. The ward boy challenged him to come to the complainant's room. The accused went to the shed, where an altercation took place between them. They had a scuffle and then both fell on the door, breaking it down. The accused admitted five previous convictions, the last one, being for seven years, awarded to him for burglary. He came out of the jail in June last. The magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

PARSEE MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

AN influential meeting of the Parsee community met, on the 25th instant, at the Parsee Fire-temple, Ahmedabad, to present an address of welcome to Dastur Darabji Mahiarji, the Parsee high priest of Naosari, on the occasion of his visit to Ahmedabad. Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji Sethna was voted to the chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting, briefly, adverting to the purpose for which it had assembled, and thanked those present for the honour conferred on him. He then desired Khan Saheb K. N. Wadia, Government Pleader, who is one of the members of the Parsee Punchayet, to read the address. On the address being read and presented, Mr. Wadia said that the mere fact of the meeting rendered it superfluous that he should recount at any great length the many admirable qualities of the learned dastur, who had endeared himself to all classes of the community. After briefly referring to the claims of Dustur Darabji to the respect of the Parsee community and the blessings which the people of India enjoyed under the British rule and the increase in the Parsee population of Ahmedabad during the last twenty-five years, the speaker explained to the meeting the advantages of segregation and quarantine, and said that it was much to be deplored that some people, through ignorance or prejudice, do not sufficiently appreciate the good intentions of Government, that it was hardly necessary to state that our wise and good Government had adopted precautionary measures from the best of motives, and with a view to save life, and that it was their own fault if the people, through ignorance or prejudice, did not co-operate with Government in checking the epidemic. He referred to the evils to which the people of India were subject under the Mahomedan rulers, and quoted a few instances from his own "History of India" in support of his remarks:—"Mohammed Toghluk, who reigned over India in the fourteenth century, resolved to make Dawlatabad the capital of his dominions, and ordered the citizens of Delhi to remove thither, leaving that noble metropolis a resort for owls, and a dwelling place for the beasts of the field. Thousands of people perished during the journey, and the survivors returned to Delhi. The taxes then were so heavy that the cultivators of the soil, unable to endure the exactions of the revenue officers, abandoned the entire fertile tract between the Jumna and the Ganges, set fire to their houses, and sought refuge in the jungles with their families and cattle. The vanity of the monarch was equal to his cruelty: having lost one of his teeth he ordered it to be interred with great solemnity at Bir, and erected over it a magnificent tomb, which still exists as a monument of his folly. The king, unfortunately for his people, adopted his ideas of currency from a Chinese custom—of using paper on the Emperor's credit, with the royal seal appended, in lieu of ready money. Mohammed Toghluk, instead of stamped paper, struck a copper coin, which he issued at an imaginary value, and caused it to pass current by a decree throughout Hindustan. The mint was under bad regulations. Bankers acquired large fortunes by coinage. Foreign merchants made their payments in copper to the home manufacturer, though they themselves received for the article they sold silver and gold in foreign markets. There was so much corruption practised in the mint, that for a premium to those persons who had the management of it merchants had their coin struck considerably below the legal value, and these abuses were connived at by the king. The great calamity, however, consequent upon this debasement of the coin, arose from the known instability of the government. From these evils the discontent became universal, and the king was at length obliged to call in the copper currency. So great abuses had occurred in the mint, however, that after the treasury was emptied, there still remained a heavy demand. This debt the king struck off, and thousands were ruined." Mr. Wadia then referred to the blessings which the people of India enjoyed under the British rule, and expatiated at great length on the many claims of the British *raj* to their respect and love. A terrible illness like the "black death" or the bubonic plague may threaten to destroy whole cities. On such occasions it is the duty of Government to save the people even against their own will. The effects of leaving a disease like the bubonic plague to have its own away deserve the careful thought of all men. In the first place infection spreads and destroys human life, as a jungle fire devours all that is before it when steps are not taken to isolate it. In the next place, the most distant nations, severed from India by continents or seas, take alarm, and refuse to buy the products or manufactures of a country infected with the dreaded disease. The industry and occupations of hundreds of thousands of healthy people are thus paralyzed, and it takes many years before trade returns to its old course or confidence is re-established. It becomes then the duty of Government to intervene where such vital interests are at stake. Whether persons attacked by the plague like it or not, they must be compelled to go to hospital, and their friends and relations who have been living with them must be separated from the rest of the population. The duty which devolves upon Government is very painful, but it is quite clear, and the whole empire looks to it to perform its task with resolution and promptitude.

The speaker concluded by wishing prosperity to the British raj and to the Parsee community, and long life to Dastur Darabji. Dastur Darabji then briefly replied. He thanked those present for the honour conferred on him, and concluded by saying that he was glad to know from what had fallen from Mr. Wadia that the Parsee population of Ahmedabad had been increasing under the benign reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The meeting, which was very orderly and peaceable, terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adamson, Alex
Alexy, D
Algar, Alfred
Amarsinghji Raja Sahib
Bakash, N
B Gangaram Upratia
Bell, H P
Blanche, Emma, Miss
Broom, S J
Broom, Samuel
Bye, Frank
Cameron, A G R Dr
Caplan Marie, Mrs
Clarke, E, Mrs
Cooke, E
Cottam, John
Cox, A, Mrs
Cox, H E
Davies, H S
Deavin, H P
Delabamne
Dell' Aquila, Pectro
Denny, R
Durand, H, Madam
Dutkewich, Peter
Fleischhaner, Hugo
Ellison
Franklin, J E
Fredricks, Addie, Miss
Frere, H A
Frugier, H
Gale, S
Georgacopulo, E G
Gilson, G, Prof
Gondson, A
Gordon, L, Mrs
Grant, G H
Hartly, W
Hasain, S M
Hitchcock, C
Hogarth, S
Holt, R
Hull, J
Hunt, C, Miss
Isaac, Abraham
Jacob, J C
King, H G
Kisnilal Jamnalal
Kristiansson, L, Miss
Landon, H J
Lascelles, J H
Laurence, L
Lehem, M S
Little, W R, Capt.
Low, A, Mrs
Low, J S, Mrs
Macartney, Wm
Macharg, A S C A
Mackenzie, Geo
Martin, R R
McLelland, Mrs
Mertens, A, Mrs
Milles, Jos
Newman, Richard
Nicholas, H B
Nightingale, S S
O'Brian, G L W
O'Neill, J
Piers
Reardon, M T D
Reeve, D A
Reitzie, Eugenia Madam
Roodrow, James
Satow, E Miss
Savage, Mrs
Schwartz, Miss
Smith, R C
Shoniavsky, M
Sternberg, M
Walpole
Walker, P A
Weele, F

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th April were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th instant, 7 feet 5 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops has been generally finished. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season are progressing. Fodder is scarce in the hilly tracts. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Prices are steady. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season have been commenced in four talukas. The cattle are in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops is progressing. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost completed and threshing continues. Standing crops are in fair condition except in two talukas, where they have been injured by rust and high winds. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd April 1898).—Reaping of wheat and gram and picking of cotton have been completed. Land is being prepared for the ensuing kharif season. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of bajri is 15 seers 8 tolas, of jowari 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers 8 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The agricultual stock are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. The price of bajri in Godhra has fallen from 31 to 33 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th April 1898).—Sowing of summer jowari crops is in progress. Reaping of some of the rabi crops continues. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 sees and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking has been nearly completed. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Cotton picking has been completed except in the Chorasi Taluka, where it is in progress. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—The rainfall measured at Pachora 13 cents and at Shahada 58 cents. Threshing of kharif and rabi crops continues. Preparation of lands for the next season is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and rice have risen while those of bajri and jowari have fallen.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops is in progress throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the ensuing kharif season in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 20th, 21st and 22nd, 2° warm on 23rd, 25th and 26th, and 3° warm on 24th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind southerly on 20th, 24th, 25th and 26th: wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 23rd and 26th.

Thana.—Rab-burning is in progress. Reaping of rabi crops has been nearly finished. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 12 at Kalyan, 11 at Vada and Mokhada, 10½ at Umbargaon and Murbad, 10½ at Mahim and Shahapur, 10 at Thana Dahanu and Bassein, and 9 3-4 at Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—Reaping of pulse crops continues. The hot weather crops are good. Rab-burning and repairing of embankments of fields are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 37 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has fallen at Nagothna, Uran and Mangaon by 40 and 52 tolas and 2 seers respectively, while it has risen at Khalapur by 40 tolas; elsewhere it is stationary. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops has been completed. Rab-burning is in progress in almost all the talukas. The cattle are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week measured 70 cents. There are no crops standing at present, and lands are being prepared for the next season both in the Maval and Deshi portions of the district. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. With the exception of a slight rise in the price of jowari and of a slight falling off in the price of bajri in the Bhimthadi Taluka, the prices of food-grains are stationary throughout the district.

Ahmednagar.—There was slight rain in Shevgaon. Preparation of land for the next season continues. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 18 seers 45 totals per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall measured at Sholapur 7 cents, Madha 9 cents, Karmala 2 cents and Pandharpur 2 cents. Land is being prepared for the next season. Fodder is sufficient; the agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Barsi, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 21 seers per rupee.

Satara.—There was slight rain in almost all the talukas. Land is being prepared for the next season. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There was rain throughout the district, varying from 84 cents at Bagalkot to 5 cents at Sindgi. Harvesting of rabi crops has been completed. Preparation of land for the ensuing kharif season is progressing. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The state of cattle is good. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain during the week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 69 cents at Khanapur, mimimum 41 cents at Murgod. Harvesting of the late crops has been completed. Land is being prepared for the next season. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during the week measured 3 cents at Mundargi and 2 inches 48 cents at Kod. Picking of cotton has been nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 19 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain at all the stations except Karwar, maximum 1 inch 61 cents at Mundgod, minimum 2 cents at Ankola. Harvesting of second crops continues. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Soil cultivation is progressing. The prices are stationary. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 25 tolas, 12 seers 75 tolas 15 seers 30 tolas and 13 seers 10 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton picking continues in parts of the Baroda and Navsari divisions. Ploughing of land is in progress in the Amreli Division. The price of bajri is 33, of wheat 21, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Boger, Lt, Bo, R A, on medical certificate, from Ahmednagar
Annesley, Major, Bo, R Fus, on duty, from Mhow
Soan, Capt, Punjab, 12th B C, on furlough, from Peshawar
Downes, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Jullunder
Steel, Lt, Punjab, 17th B Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Mian Meer

APRIL 26.

Park, Lt, Hon, Punjab, 1st Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Multan

APRIL 27.

Bell, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on furlough, from Goona
Egerton, Bt Major, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, from Lahore
Meyer, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Fort Lockhart
Craupull, V Major, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Lucknow

APRIL 28.

Woon, Lt Col, Punjab, 20th P I, on leave, from Delhi
Piers, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Campbellpore
Lund, Capt, Bengal, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra
Lye, Major, Bo, R I Regt, on leave, from Mhow
Nelson, Lt, Bo, Border Regt, en route to Deolali, from Quetta
Wyndham, Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, en route to Deolali, from Quetta
Howell, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, from Field Service, from Rawal Pindi
Maxwell, Lt, Bo, 2nd H L I, en route to Deolali, from Karachi
Neitson, Surgn Major, Foreign Dept, on furlough, from Bickanir
Turner, Lt, Ms, 2nd W Riding Regt, on leave, from Bangalore

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Kennedy, Lt, Bo, R A, to Ootacamand.
Hojel, Surg Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Mauritius.
Jordon, Lt, Bo, Shropshire, L I, on leave, to Mauritius.
Strick, Lt, Bo, Shrpshire, L I, on leave, to Mauritius.
Hughes, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Rl Sussex Regt, to join Reght to Fyzabad.

APRIL 28.

Pocock, Surg Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

1. Bombay Command Order, No. 221 dated 22nd April 1898 is published for information:—

The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India Volume IX as noted opposite their names:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—2nd Lieuts F J Parrott, B H Hewett and R H Vincent, Cr-Sergt A S King, Corpls M X D'Souza and W V Lynn, Volunteers T H Browne, F Hainsworth, T L G Atkins, H E Miller and A E Rotchell—23rd March 1898. Para 127, Army Regulations, India Volume IX.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

1. The annual Prize Distribution will take place in the Town Hall, at 9-30 p.m., to-day, and will be followed by a Dance. Admission by tickets only. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will arrange to have their winning teams present.

Dress: Prize winners.—Drill order, Forage caps, Putties not to be worn.

2. The following member having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 27th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 182, C R Jeffries.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS.

THE sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st of December, 1897. The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the past year amount to Rs. 47,583-15-9, which with the balance of Rs. 2,518-2-8, brought over from the previous year's account, makes a total of Rs. 50,102-2-5. Taking into consideration the disorganisation of mill industry caused by the prevalance of the plague in this city during the earlier months of the year under report, and the consequent compulsory adoption of the system of payment at first of daily wages at high rates, and afterwards of bonus to the mill hands by the local mills in order to avoid entire stoppage of the mills for want of labourers during the greater part of the year, owing to the existenee of famine in this country, your directors trust that the result of the working of your mill for the whole year may be considered fairly satisfactory. From the above amount of profit your directors have carried Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account and have written off the sum of Rs. 7,000, towards reduction of the preliminary expenses account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 33,102-2-5, from which they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share should be declared for the year ended 31st December, 1897, and the balance of Rs. 3,102-5 be carried forward to next year's account. As stated in the last directors' report, the shareholders are aware that additional spinning machinery, consisting of 10,080 ring-throstle spindles with the requisite preparatory machinery and the complimental portion of the existing compound tendem engine were ordered out from England for your mill. Your directors are glad to state that the component part of the engine, having arrrived from England, has already been erected in its place, and a complete triple expansion engine of 1,500 horse-power capable of driving 50,000 spindles is now working at your mill. The two additional boilers ordered out last year having also arrived, have already been set up in position, and are at work at your mill. With regard to the spinning machinery, your directors regret to observe that owing to the strike of engineers in England lasting fer several months, the shipment of that machinery was unavoidably delayed by the manufacturers for a long time. They are, however, glad to add that a greater portion of the same has already been received, and having been set up, is now working at your mill. The remaining portion consisting of preparatory machinery is shortly expected to arrive. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, stores, &c., of your company have been insured for Rs. 21,48,500. Two of your directors, Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas and Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestonji Nicholson, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved, accepted, and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. Damodar Lukhmidas and Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestonjee Nicholson were re-elected, directors. Messrs. Haridas Girdhar and Shamjee Runchor were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their able and effecient managements of the affairs of the company during the past year. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·703	Calm	1	106·1	69·1	37	...	4·54	+0·74
Sirsa	29·686	N	3	110·3	72·3	18	...	1·28	−0·92
Delhi	29·637	NW	3	106·2	79·4	21	...	2·94	−0·06
Agra	29·643	SW	6	108·0	80·4	26	...	2·71	+1·28
Cawnpore	29·636	SW	2	114·1	80·6	22	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·626	WSW	5	112·6	78·3	28	...	2·39	+0·35
Jhansi	29·664	SW	3	113·2	84·2	22	...	2·00	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·688	Calm	5	109·8	68·1	21	...	0·43	−0·81
Karachi	29·744	W	11	95·4	76·0	79	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·699	NNW	4	106·1	78·0	20	...	0·56	−1·14
Ajmere	29·720	Calm	6	105·9	81·0	33	...	0·22	−1·16
Deesa	29·765	NW	8	110·4	81·5	41	...	0·16	−0·38
Ahmedabad	29·760	NW	1	114·3	85·0	27	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·767	WNW	15	106·8	75·9	60	...	0·13	−0·43
Rajkot	29·770	N	16	106·9	76·7	55	...	0·30	−0·25
Ghadechi	29·776	SW	9	106·1	79·7	29	...	0·29	...
Veraval	29·801	ESE	7	84·6	75·8	92	...	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·755	WSW	4	107·5	80·1	34	...	0·54	−0·57
Indore	29·717	NW	3	107·5	80·6	54	...	0·56	−0·54
Saugor	29·633	E	8	110·9	84·1	21	...	1·46	−1·09
Jubulpore	29·605	SSE	5	110·0	83·6	37	0·05	3·46	+0·67
Hoshangabad	29·650	SW	3	113·0	86·2	23	...	0·50	−1·58
Khandwa	29·703	WNW	10	111·7	85·1	27	...	0·09	−1·42
Raipur	29·690	SW	7	107·5	85·0	33	...	1·72	−0·92
Nagpur	29·647	SSW	9	108·2	82·0	26	...	4·00	+0·69
Amraoti	29·682	WSW	7	111·4	83·2	37	...	0·77	−1·80
Akola	29·729	W	5	111·6	82·8	25	...	0·33	−2·63
Surat	29·789	SW	4	98·7	80·6	74	...	1·68	+1·43
Malegaon	29·773	W	10	105·8	80·1	43	...	0·10	−1·24
Bombay	29·797	NE	8	90·4	82·2	75	...	0·17	−0·75
Poona	29·806	W	11	101·5	73·8	74	0·36	1·35	−0·86
Ahmednagar	29·775	NNW	4	101·3	74·9	42	...	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·757	NW	4	106·6	78·7	29	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·767	WNW	7	101·2	72·0	43	...	0·51	−2·20
Ratnagiri	29·792	SE	6	91·9	73·9	79	0·36	0·88	+0·01
Belgaum	29·814	WSW	10	91·2	69·7	90	0·50	5·29	+1·06
Goa	29·802	SE	8	92·0	77·4	91	0·08	0·79	...
Karwar	29·789	NE	4	91·3	77·0	88	0·24	0·75	−2·43
Mangalore	29·801	SSE	4	91·8	76·4	79	0·10	0·35	−4·39
Calicut	29·799	ESE	6	91·7	77·8	82	...	4·49	−5·64
Cochin	29·835	N	M	92·5	77·6	83	0·05	10·14	−6·01
Bangalore	29·822	WSW	6	90·3	71·8	72	...	1·07	−4·92
Secunderabad	29·730	SW	5	102·7	97·3	44	...	2·09	−1·47
Masulipatam	29·772	SSW	9	97·7	81·1	80	..	1·75	−6·90
Bellary	29·774	W	5	97·2	77·3	47	...	2·49	−0·69
Cuddapah	29·767	W	L	103·7	81·9	66	...	8·11	+1·76
Madras	29·769	S	8	95·5	82·5	78	...	9·67	−10·93
Coimbatore	29·821	W	2	97·4	71·1	93	0·24	4·79	−2·76
Trichinopoly	29·771	WSW	7	102·6	75·9	71	0·21	6·80	−4·18
Negapatam	29·766	W	11	96·5	76·9	61	..	11·12	−20·07
Colombo	29·822	W	10	90·0	79·0	89	0·90	50·14	+8·16
Aden	29·804	E	1	88·8	75·9	63	...	0·40	−2·71

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Neemuch, Cochin and Coimbatore; and has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola, 20 at Khandwa, and 12 at Karachi and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and the minimum in very large excess at Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and the lowest 68° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Jubulpore, Goa, Mangalore and Cochin. The general weather conditions are favourable for local rain accompanied by thunder and lightning in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Thursday: Pressure has increased briskly over parts of North-West India and of south of the peninsula, but elsewehre the charges are slight. Presure is low in north Bihar, high in the west coast of the peninsula and south-east of the Bay, so that the general conditioes are similar to those reported yesterday. Veyy strong southerly winds prevail at the head of the Bay, light airs and calms in Upper India, strong westerly winds in the Central Provinces, and more or less variable winds elsewhere. The temperature has generally decreased but the heat still exceeds the normal except over the peninsula where it is about the everage. The region of greatest excess stretches westward from Upper Burma through central Bengal and across the head of the peninsula as far as Gujarat, and within this region the excess is between six anda-half and nine and a-half degrees. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and fourteen at Ahmedabad and Cawpore Thunder showers have occurred over Assam, Burm a and the peninsula. Salem reports over two inches of rain and Dhubrie over one inch, but elsewhere the rainfall amounts are less than one inch.

THE TRANSVAAL JUDGES.

MR. KOTZE'S MANIFESTO.

THE "Critic" of April 7, in a supplement, publishes the manifesto to the people of the South African Republic, issued at Pretoria on the 17th ult., by ex-Chief Justice Kotze. The entire history of the recent dead-lock between the Transvaal Government and its Judiciary is therein set forth, for the first time and at first hand, in a clear and concise manner. Mr. Kotze begins by giving an account of the conflict between the Chief Justice and President Kruger arising out of the case of "Brown vs. Leyds, N O." The Chief Justice admits that on too previous occasions the Hight Court had by a majority of two judges, first in 1884, and again in 1888, given a decision at variance with the constitutional doctrines laid down in the Brown judgment; but says that this last decision cannot fairly be said to have come as a surprise upon the President and Executive Council because in the judgment in the case of "Hess vs. the State," delivered on May 2, 1895, the Chief justice stated that he had come to the conclusion that some of the constitutional positions laid down by the decision in the McCorkindale case in 1884 were untenable, and could no longer be supported. Discussing Law No. 1, 1897, Mr. Kotze says:—

"This so-called Law No. 1 of 1897 seeks to deprive the judges of the testing right, authorises the President to put a certain question to the members of the Bench that they would not arrogate to themselves the so-called testing power, and empowers him to instantly dismiss the judge or judges from whom he receives no answer, or, in his opinion, an unsatisfactory answer. The judges for the future are also subjected to a humiliating form of oath. This measure, it seems almost superfluous to observe, is no law. It alters the Constitution of the country without any previous reference to the people, and, for the reason given in the Brown case, it is devoid of all legal validity. The five judges, on March 1, 1897, unanimously issued a declaration stating that by this so-called Law No. 1 of 1897 a vital violation of the independence of the Bench had taken place, and that the judges were exposed in future to the suspicion of bribery. In fact, the nature and tendency of this measure are so immoral that one of the judges openly said that no honourable man can occupy a seat on the Bench while Law No. 1 of 1897 remains on the Statute-book."

On March 22, 1897, the President accepted, without any qualification, says Mr Kotze, a written understanding proposed by the Judges through the mediation of the Chief Justice of Cape Colony. By the terms of this compact the Judges undertook not to test laws and resolutions of the Volksraad, on the distinct understanding that the President would, as soon as possible, submit a draft Grondwet to the Volksraad providing how alone the Grondwet can be altered by special legislation in a manner analogous to the provisions contained in the Constitution of the Orange Free State on the subject, and incorporating the guarantees for the independence of the Judiciary.

The manifesto goes on to say that in several important particulars the President departed from the terms of the compact between himself and the Judges. Accordingly on July 8 the Chief Justice addressed a letter to him, pointing out how he had departed from his undertaking. Mr. Kotze proceeds:—". . . On February 5, 1898, I wrote to the President stating that I did so in continuance of my letters of July 8 and December 15, 1897, and pointed out that, although I had patiently awaited the performance of the understanding, no draft Grondwet had in terms of the understanding been submitted to the First Volksraad during its session from May 3 to November 17, 1897, nor had any steps been taken for removing the measure which bears the name of Law No. 1, 1897. I also added that, as long as this does not take place, the existing legal uncertainty remains, and the violation of the independence of the Judiciary continues. I further deemed it my duty again to remind the President that the understanding come to in March, 1897, with the Judges was of a reciprocal nature, and binding upon both parties, and that the only protection which I, as Judge, possessed, and the only honourable and constitutional course which I could adopt, was to consider the understanding of March last as having lapsed and no longer existing."

The circumstances of the Chief Justice's dismissal are given in the following words:—"To my letter of February 5 I, on February 16 last, received an answer stating that the written understanding come to with the judges in March, 1897, was absolute and irrevocable so far as the judges are concerned, and not conditional so far as the President considered my letter to him as a virtual refusal to answer to the question which he had put to me on March 4, 1897, and he therefore regretted that he was compelled to give me a dismissal from my office of Chief Justice, to take immediate effect. At the same time I may add (Mr. Gregorowski had been instantly sworn in as acting Chief Justice. On the same day (February 16) I acknowledged the receipt of this last letter from the President, and pointed out that the President was in error when he states that the judges were absolutely bound, and that the understanding was not conditional upon his undertaking from his side to do certain acts. I also pointed out and insisted that the measure under which the President had acted the so-called Law No. 1, of 1897, was illegal and unconstitutional; that my appointment was for life, and that I could only be dismissed from office after a proper charge framed, and trial by a proper court. Until this happens I am and remain Chief Justice. The President's reply to this is that he abides by what he has done."

The letter sent by Mr. Justice Ameshoff to President Kruger announcing his resignation from office is appended. It contains the following passages:—It was to preserve the independence of the High Court and to establish this in an efficient manner that the settlement of last year was effected. I, therefore, consider myself entitled to hold the view that your Honour's undertaking to prepare a revision of the Grondwet includes a priori an assurance that in the meanwhile the independence of the High Court shall not be assailed. In spite of this, the independence of the High Court has been assailed by means of a 'coup d'etat,' which consisted in the dismissal of a Judge who had been appointed for life. I have never undertaken, nor did I ever intend to undertake, to acknowledge so much as the bare possibility that a Judge who had been appointed for life could be removed from his office in any other manner than that indicated by the Grondwet, and I remain at this moment of the same opinion, in spite of Law 1 of 1897. The fact that I have been compelled against my wish to make this declaration establishes fully in my judgment your breach of the undertaking which was also entered into by your Honour with me personally. I, therefore, declare, and your Honour will, I trust, pardon the reiteration, that I cannot acknowledge the legality of the dismissal of any Judge so long as he has not been found guilty, under the existing provisions of the law, of any misconduct described by the law, and until, in consequence of such finding of guilt, he has been removed by your Honour."

OUTRAM'S CUBS.

OUTRAM was once hog-hunting in Kattiwar, two or three of his brother officers being with him, and having been disappointed in the hog they had news of, they separated, walking their horses across a plain, ready for anything that might turn up. Suddenly Outram spied a couple of creatures that looked like kittens, playing under a bush of prickly pear. They turned out to be lion cubs. Jumping off his horse he caught them, and stuffed one into each pocket of his coat. When in the act of re-mounting his horse he heard a roar, and saw the lioness coming right at him. Springing into the saddle he put the spurs into his horse and dashed across the plain, closely followed by the mother of his captives. Before he could get the speed up she gained rapidly upon him, and gathered herself up for one tremendous bound. She missed her mark by about a foot, but her claws actually combed the horse's tail. Before she could repeat her spring Outram and the cubs got clear away. Outram, when fleeing for his life, saw one of his companions at a distance, and, thinking he might as well share the excitement, rode right for him. His friend, who was not a particularly bold horseman, no sooner saw the nature of the chase than he pushed his horse up the rugged side of an adjoining height, and never looked behind him till he reached the top. He was not a little proud of the exploit, and would afterwards point to the steep as a place he rode up when hunting carefully omitting all mention of the lioness. One of these cubs died, as most pets do, in infancy. The other lived, and was a favourite playmate of his master, till at last he grew so big and was so rough in his jokes that Outram found it necessary to cut his claws and teeth. Even then he was an ugly customer, and got so mischievous that his owner resolved to get rid of him. Happening to go to Bombay he took Leo with him intending to give him to the captain of some home-bound ship. Pitched close to his tent in the esplanade was another tent occupied by a young couple who had just arrived in India. One afternoon, as they were siting at dinner with the tent door open to catch the sea breeze, the servant having just taken the cover off a leg of mutton, they heard a clatter and in bounced a lion, who, jumping on the table, seized the leg of mutton and vanished as quickly as he came. The lady, of course, fainted, and when she recovered from her fright it was difficult to persuade her that the lion was a tame one, and that the incident was not one that would prove common in the course of her Indian life.—From "Memories of a Long Life."

THE theatrical "souvenir," which has reached its highest artistic development in the pretty portfolio of pictures by Mr. Phil May, prepared by the management of the Haymarket Theatre, is already making way in France. At the hundredth performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris, bouquets of flowers were presented to every one of the audience, and during the entr' acte there was another free distribution—to every man and woman a cake with the compliments of the management. Further, to mark the occasion, special programmes were printed with portraits of M. Edmond Rostand, the auther of the piece, and of M. Coquelin, who is said to have made the success of his career in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK PIECE-GOODS, &c., NEAR THE JACKERIA MUSJID.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Jackeria Musjid by order of the Trustees of the estate of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Cassumbhoy Mahomedbhoy Misri, who lately traded under the name of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Co.

A quantity of woollen, cotton and silk goods, consisting of broadcloth, Scotch tweed, cashmere, washing check, white twills, wool satin, quilting, cashmere, dress goods, velvet, plush railway rugs, woollen and cotton rugs, collars, towels, shirts, buttons, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery, chairs, ladies, bicycle by Bagshawe Bros., London, gent's "Cosmos" bicycle, both in perfect order and nearly new, pictures, lamps, fancy door curtains, flower pots, pier glass, etc., the property of R. G. WHITTLE, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, flower pots, carpets, etc., the property of C. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE SAILING BOAT "PRINCESS."

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder.

The boat "Princess," length about 26 feet and 6 feet beam, with sails, oars, etc. A good harbour sailing boat, the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., leaving India. The boat is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Crow's Nest" (Tardeo Knoll), Breach Candy, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one first-rate ebonized grand cottage piano by Schneider, nearly new, English made Ladies' and Gent's saddles complete half plate camera with lens, large camera screen, rich mother-o'pearl folding screen, 2 milch Jaffrabad cows, one giving 10 seers milk, 1 heifer and 2 calves, handsome victoria, powerful grey horse, folding harmonium, pneumatic gent's bicycle, English and other fowls, pictures, table ornaments, garden plants, China and coir matting, etc., the property of J. M. TAINSH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 D. B. B. L. C. F gun, by S W Silver and Co,
1 lot of reading books and old music.
1 lot of skins of brown bear, leopard, white wolf, lynx, and tiger, and 1 hand painting Ameer of Cabul and 1 feather picture of peacock,

Household furniture, consisting of dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sofas, clothes press, etc.

By order of the Administrator General the stock-in-trade of the late Davidass Khooshal consisting of 6-7-8 and 9 yards grey sarees, printed sarees, scarves, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s s Ancona—
151—1324-25—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1626—1313—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1330-32—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
Ex. s. s. Verona.
1357-58—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
Ex. s. s. Ancona.
1337-38—2 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
1339-41—3 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
Ex s.s. Verona.
1363—1 case 300 dozen Panorama balls.
Ex s.s. Ancona.
1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
Ex s.s. Verona.
1361—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1366—1 case 600 dozen imitation ivory snuff-boxes.
1367-68—2 cases each 600 dozen toys.

AT 2 P M

1 four-wheeled dogcart in good order.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 dog-cart by Russell of Quetta, suitable for a waler.
A few second-hand pneumatic-tyred bicycles,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Madhowdass Premjee, by order of Luchmondass Bhicumchand, and on account and at the risk of Shri Kisson Balkisson—

100 full pressed bales good machine-ginned broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. IN FORBES STREEET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bejonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmaker's tools, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., changing office, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, lithographic press, coir matting, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a mahogany grand square piano in good order, a large fire-proof iron safe on stand, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in saddle and harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14 hands, goes in harness,
1 handsome bay waler, 15-1, goes in harness and saddle.
1 chesnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 strong pony, goes well in harness.
1 second-hand victoria in very good order.
1 strong victoria with horse and harness.
1 brown waler, mare, 7 years, goes in harness.
1 black roan waler mare, 15 hands.

The property of the late Mr. H. M. STEUAAT, M. F. H.

1 black waler gelding, splendid weight—carrying hunter, very well bred and also goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AT MESSRS. ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA AND CO.'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

1 handsome bay Arab pony, 4 years, 13-2, will make a racer or polo pony.
1 strong grey Arab, 15 hands, broken to harness.
1 very fast grey pony, 13-3, perfect in harness, trots 13 miles an hour.
1 very powerful chesnut Arab, 14-2, broken to harness.
1 brown country-bred mare, 14 hands, broken to harness and quiet to ride.
1 very powerful handsome grey Arab pony, 13 one and half for life W. I. T. C. certificate up to 16 stone.

And other Arab horses suitable for saddle and harness.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under the consent decree passed in suit No. 480 of 1894 (wherein Harkisondas Vussonjee was plaintiff and Ladhibai was defendant), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and silver ornaments, consisting of pair of gold sanklas, watch guard, patlis, gugli, kanda with beads, gold chark, nose-ring, pearl kaleso, pair of pearl ravigal, pearl sattara, pearl chura, pearl nose-ring, pearl kanthi, etc., silver kundi, vadkas, kurwa, chamboo, spoons, dishes, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., near the Nos. 3 and 4 Warrant Officers' Quarters, at Apollo Bunder, consisting of old building materials, such as teak trusses, posts, rafters, battens, doors, windows, frames, rubble stones, etc.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two highly finished D. B. C. F. guns in cases complete, by celebrated makers, "I. W." "Tolley" and "Leeson," 16 and 20 bores respectively: also a double-barreled gun in case, with fittings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BAY BRANCH :—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below :—

For 4 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
" 3 " 5 " "
" 2 " 4 " "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
'Bombay Gazette'
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

AT the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were 10 lakhs of Bills sold at 1s. 3 29-32d, acceptance being given to 81 per cent. of the tenders thereat, of which Rs. 90,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 5,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,30,000 to Madras. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of 50 lakhs, Rs. 20,90,000 being to Calcutta, Rs. 26,60,000 to Bombay, and 2 1-2 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 81 per cent. of the tenders at which were accepted. Extra allotments of Wire Transfers were also made to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. amounting to 10 lakhs. It was announced that Rs. 60 lakhs will be allotted next week.

The price of Consols was again higher yesterday by 1-4 per cent., at 111 3-16. French Rentes advanced 1-2 per cent., to 102 1.4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 2 centimes, to 25·29 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. higher, at 113 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., at £61 7-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 26 1-8d. per oz.; and 3-8 cent in New York, at 56 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84 3-4 dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged in London at 1s. 3 1-2d. About £200,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted at 41s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed, at 38s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed, at 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats; and the imports, 5,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. lower at 3 19-32d. per lb., and East Indians, with American Arrivals, were unchanged. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower in New-York, at 6 5-16 cents per lb., July and October Futures 7 points each, at 6·18 and 6·23 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, and the comparison between this season's arrivals and those in 1897 and 1896 is as follows :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	3,000	5,000
Four days' do.	37,000	20,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,143,000	6,408,000	4,930,000

Our local market for this staple has to-day been steady, with an improved demand and a decline in prices of Re. 1 per candy. Shippers bought 2,250 bales, and the Mills, 900 bales; total, 3,150 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	13,748	bales.
Wheat	39,497	cwts.
Linseed	7,879	"
Rapeseed	19,513	"
Gingellyseed	5,069	"
Poppyseed	1,560	"
Castorseed	3,126	"
Rice	24,319	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A good enquiry set in for near forward Bank Wire, and rates hardened 1-16d. all round, a fair amount of business being reported both ways, The market eventually closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a further advance in rates to-day to 94 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, Threes being unchanged at 87.

SHARES continue quiet. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 higher, and Western India, Rs. 15 lower; Treacher and Company have advanced Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mahammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo, and 45 deck passengers.

THE s s Imperialist, 2,177 tons, Captain A Gladstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, (27th April) in ballast, The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs F A Little, Captain A R Denne, Mr D Rossevall Coig and 20 deck

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (26th April), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs McDonald, Captain Righby, Lieut Maxwell, Dr Adams, Lieut Wyndham, Lt Oldfield, Lieut Nelson Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mrs Good, Mr and Mrs Smith and 7 children, Dr Sylvestor and 39 deck,

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	30-4	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hansen	R S Ports	28-4	B&P S N&Co
R	Mohammadi	1252	Erikson		28-4	B & P S N & Co
E	Johannesberger	1847	Miller	Karachi	30-4	Glade & Co
F	Thames	2131	Tocque	London	29-4	P& O S N Co
G	Sirdhana	2074	Collins	N F		M M & Co
H & J	Caspian	2318	Beard	Genoa	3-5	J M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub
L	Bq Parvady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V Ebraham
N	Hambleton	1952	Galley	Genoa	4-5	Bombay Co
O	Beira	2612	Bean	Antwerp	4-5	J M & Co
P	St Giles	2201	Fortay	Marseilles		J M & Co
Q	Ceres 30 tons Crane.	3316	Pickthorn	Dunkirk	30-4	W & A G & Co
	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	Mahanadi	547	Fakeera	Gulf Ports	28-4	S & Co
	Sabarmati	524				Do.
	Ponani	552	Ahmed	N F		S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	TheDeLaReunion	2326	Person	Marseilles	5-5	J M & Co
2	Britannia	1969	Turner	Liverpool	30-4	W A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Nocra	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
5	Bombay	2048	Saunders	China		P & O S N Co
6	Arab	2764	Wills	Marseilles	29-4	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	M Bacqueham	2740	Wallasching	China	29-4	A L S N Co
9	Aries	1997	Desney	Hamburz	N F	J M & Co
10	Goodwin	[illegible]	Kerr	Marseilles	30-4	F M & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2669	Buck	Liverpool	1-5	K N & Co
13	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-4	P & O Co
16	Jubeda	2130	Schumaker	R S Ports	28-4	H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Warora 3980 tons gross M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi, April 24
28	R I M S Dalhousie,	Warden	Rangoon, April 19
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, April 26
	Imperialist s	Gladstone	Marmugoa, April 27

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	R Rubattino s	Nocra	Genoa, &c
	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, &c.
	Amra s	Fry	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Stermer Mahammadi, Erikson, for Jeadah, &c,
" Secundra, Allen, Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf, and Karachi.
" Courtfield, for Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, and Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th April, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·754
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of wind*	W, S, W, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	175

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GILMOUR—April 24, at Mussoorie, Sophia Eleanor, the dearly loved wife of J A G Gilmour.

WHEELER—April 23, at St Thomas' Mount, Conductor Arthur Wheeler, Barrack Department, of heart disease, aged 44 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898.

THE Russian Government, it appears, has determined to reserve the southern part of the harbour of Talienwan for naval purposes, and foreign merchant ships will not have access to that part of that vast port. The omniscient Peking correspondent of the *Times* once again, "intelligently anticipating the fact before it has become officially known," has supplied this information, which is just what might have been expected. Port Arthur is strongly fortified and provided with workshops and a wet dock. True the harbour is too small for the accommodation of a considerable fleet. Moreover, it cannot accommodate ironclads of the first class, for the entrance has a depth of only twenty-five feet. When on March 2 the Chinese Government were asked to make Talienwan a treaty port the shortcomings of Port Arthur and the superior advantage of Tilienwan, which the Japanese had made a base of operations for the capture, with comparative ease of Port Arthur, was brought home to the Russian Government. Talienwan was at once included in the lease which made over Port Arthur to Russia for a term of years. Count Muravieff did not, as Lord Salisbury too lightly assumed, give a written assurance that Port Arthur and Talienwan should be free ports accessible to the trade of all nations. He simply wrote to the Russian Ambassador in London that they would be open ports—not the same thing as free ports, like Hong Kong, where no duties are levied on imports. Subsequently it was announced that Port Arthur will be a naval port only and not open to trade, for which indeed it is in no wise adapted, but that Talienwan will be open to trade. It is by no means certain that the reservation of a portion of the great bay of Talienwan as a naval base can be regarded as a breach of the assurance that the port will be open to foreign merchant vessels. The *Times*, however, denounces the exclusive use of part of the harbour as a naval base as a flagrant repudiation of Count Muravieff's positive assurance as shown in the Blue Book. If that be the case the Blue Book must contain some communication from the Russian Foreign Office on the subject to which neither Lord Salisbury nor Mr. Balfour made any reference when speaking on recent development. It would be strange indeed if with such a weapon at hand Lord Salisbury would have permitted the impression to get abroad that he had somewhat overshot the mark when he stated that he had written assurances that Talienwan and Port Arthur would be free ports open to the ships of all nations. Another point on which more light would be desirable is the exact meaning attached by the *Times* to the categorical imperative that henceforth British statesmen "must" refuse to trust the assurances of Russian statesmen. One would suppose that it has hitherto been the invariable practice to place implicit trust in such assurances?

We had innocently imagined that for the best part of the century one of the commonest of common places of contemporary politics was the impossibility of putting trust in Russian promises. Can the *Times* point to a single occasion on which British statesmen or British journalists were simple enough to believe that of all diplomatists the Russian was the only one who could not say the thing that was not? Do statesmen of any country habitually trust one another and their assurances? The political philosophy of Printing House Square seems to be based on the hypothesis that they do, but that an exception has just been discovered that puts the Russian in a category apart. The *Spectator* has read history otherwise, and come to the painful conclusion that "nothing threatens the peace of the world so directly as the difficulty which statesmen in the different countries feel in trusting each other." For, says this observant critic, "They are profoundly sceptical of each other's morality. They expect evasion of each other's promises. They do not believe in each other's assurances as to the facts," and they never rely on a continuity of fidelity in difficult circumstances. Nevertheless they accept each other's assurances for what they are worth; they carefully abstain from saying that they are worthless. As Mr. Morley has said in a somewhat different connection, success in politics is the acceptance of the second best. The practical man would like to know what British statesmen are expected to do in the not dim or distant future if they now proclaim on the house-tops that they will never again trust Russian assurances? Are they to renounce all hope of that understanding with Russia which Lord Salisbury and other leaders of opinion have set before the country as a thing not only desirable in itself, but quite feasible, if we are only at the pains to secure it? Or are we to put our money on Wei-Hai-Wei and a possible alliance with Japan! It is scarcely a month since we were told that we should never ally ourselves with Pagan nations against Christians. That however is a counsel of perfection that a Christian country can hardly be expected to live up to an age when no one is to be trusted if a sinister course of action would serve his ends better than its opposite. It is very sad that at the end of this boasted Nineteenth Century, the choicest flower of all the ages, we should have become so saturated with Machiavellism that "Soothing assurances are no more believed in than threats," 'spheres of influences' are regarded as solemn devices to avoid immediate contests, and even public treaties are considered rather as declarations of intention rather than as bonds ensuring that those intentions shall be steadily carried out." It is all very depressing, and the depression is not diminished when we remember that there never was a time in all history when one diplomatist would put implicit faith in the most solemn assurances of another.

THE worst of it is that when in default of promises on which it would be prudent to rely, we seek security like Nicholas I. in material guarantees, we may be as disappointed as was that Imperial Demi-God when he made that experiment in the Danubian Principalities. We do not stand alone in regarding the prospective occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei as a possibly perilous and certainly profitless adventure. A distinguished military authority whose cogitations appear in the leading journal under the not impenetrable alias of "Miles" regards the Wei-Hai-Wei as a permanent source of expenditure and of weakness to the Empire. And he gives good reasons for that opinion. It will require, as we have pointed out, a garrison of 10,000 men. The Japanese have garrisoned it with 18,000; none too many in view of the neighbouring mountains commanding the fortifications and rendering them untenable. Its supposed value as a set-off to Port Arthur disappears at the touch of facts. "Behind Port Arthur, with its docks and admirably sheltered harbour, lie the rich resources of Manchuria, and within a few years a railway will connect the new leasehold property of Russia with the heart of her Empire. Behind Wei-Hai-Wei lies the province of Shantung, in which Germany is already established, and has obtained important concessions. A glance at the map shows that Kiao-chau Bay is much nearer to the valley of the Hoang-ho than Wei-Hai-Wei, which, together with Chifu, miles fifty to the west, can have no commercial value in the future. Our reported new acquisition is 300 miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, but the near neighbourhood of a great military Power, which will begin by having 60,000 troops at hand, must apparently impress the Government of Peking more directly than an isolated British naval station 1,200 miles from Hong-Kong." Mr. H. W. Wilson holds the same view. He shows that Wei-Hai-Wei is as vulnerable from the sea as from the land, for the total width of the entrances to be defended is four miles, giving easy access to torpedo boats. On another point he is equally clear: "In no sense does Wei-Hai-Wei dominate Pekin, or enable us to counteract Russia's influence at the Chinese Court. Pekin cannot be reached by our ships; it can be reached by the Russian troops now pouring into Manchuria. So long as Russia has 60,000 men in Northern China she will control the situation, and all Chinese concessions to us will be liable to be revoked at her pleasure." Wei-Hai-Wei is as little to be depended on as a Russian assurance.

ACCORDING to Reuter the Spanish squadron has steamed out of Manilla to try conclusions with the American fleet. As we have previously shown, Manilla is well fortified against any attack, and the waters are liberally mined, so much so in fact that experts consider the port perfectly safe from any American attack. The bulk of the United States vessels in Eastern waters are in the neighbourhood of Hong-Kong, though, as our telegrams informed us this week, they had received orders to quit that British harbour. From Manilla to Hong-Kong is a fairly straight run as well as a short one, and our China mail-liners will doubtless have an opportunity of seeing a sea fight. That is of course if the Americans do not follow the precedents of the past few days. We learnt yesterday that the American vessels in Eastern waters had been ordered to steam out and destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines immediately. This, however, admitting them anxious to fight, is not likely to be put into execution so precipitately as the order from Washington apparently anticipated. To begin with Spain has fourteen war vessels of all kinds, whilst the United States have been seven on the joint China and Japan station, and these aggregate but 16,800 tons as compared with Spain's 21,000. With the exception of the American flagship Olympia none of that country's vessels is very much superior to the Spaniards. The Olympia has been declared to be the most successful of America's unarmoured cruisers. But if it cannot outmatch the enemy in speed, Spain has at all events seven large vessels against America's five, and can hold their own; and what is more, the Spanish vessels are ready on the probable scene of action with Manilla strongly held. Of the Spanish fleet at Manilla not less than six ships are of British build, and of the whole fourteen only one steams less than twelve knots an hour on natural draft. Their armament, too, is sound. The cruisers, Castilla, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Reina Cristina, and the gunboat Velasco are the finest vessels of the Spanish fleet in the East; whilst the American cruisers, Boston, Raleigh, and Concord, and the gunboat Helena furnish substantial support for the Olympia, and all round are capable of steaming three or four knots per hour faster than those of the enemy. Unfortunately for them they are so overburdened with guns that even disposed as for peace the vessels roll heavily, which in action would doubtless detract from their effectiveness. However that may be, a severe naval engagement is likely soon to ensue, and in the East, if not in the West, Spain will be able to render a good account of herself.

THE 25th part of the History of Mankind, by Herr F. Ratzel, MacMillan and Co., gives a comprehensive survey of the Red Sea group of races, in which the Abyssinians hold an important place, and treats of Islam and its essentially Arabian influence on the civilisation of Africa and large part of Asia. Abyssinia stands like an island of mountains in which the Semiles who occupied it became stationary while their congeners of Arabia marched through Egypt and Nubia, westward over Northern Africa, carrying with them the faith of Islam in which are embedded many usages and beliefs inherited from older religions, including an earlier stratum of Christianity. Judaism and Christianity from their origin were in contact with historical centres, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and were thus in touch with a culture which the Arabian tribes knew nothing of and did not value. "Mohammed's monotheism took its rise in the dream-life of the Arab, due to the magnificent monotony of the desert, and was a great advance from the polythaism of national forces and star worship towards a spiritual religion; but in spite of all advantages its power of development in a moral direction was checked by its lack of cosmopolitan humanity." Nevertheless, the Arabs imbibed something from contact with the races they subdued with such marvellous rapidity; in Persia a vein of free thought, in India Buddhistic ideas, in Asia Minor Islam takes on Turkish and Greek hues; in Northern Africa the Moors further west differ essentially from the Mahomedans of Asia in mental endowments, in art and industry, and chivalrous bearing. Herr Ratzel holds that the Arabs contributed no new idea to the common inheritance of mankind. They are conservative, though they are less fanatical than the inhabitants of West and Central Asia. Wherever the faith has spread political movements formented by saints and dervishes spread like epidemics, of which in these later times the overrunning of the Soudan by the Mahdi is the most striking example. The Senoussi compare to the Jesuits for their success in getting hold of the schools; they are opposed to luxury, forbidding the use of coffee, and discountenance smoking. They exclude women from the mosques and the festivals of Saints. Denying themselves all enjoyments they have a great reputation for sanctity. In all these movements, however, the externals are of most account. Even the Mahdi, ascetic as he was at the outset, gave way to unbridled sensuality when the victory was won. The Arab when all is said is not equal to the sustained exertion of the European; he has not the nerves of steel necessary to carry things through to the end; caprice interferes with the realisation of a steady policy. In Algeria the Arab does not meet culture half way, and on that account gives way before it, while the Berber sends his children to the schools the French have established and gets for them all the education—in Arabic—that he can. The writer thinks it probable that the French will succeed is making the Berbers the active basis of the population in Algiers and Tunis, and get their aid in the civilisation of Africa. The Berber is industrious, genial, takes an interest in things; the Arab is indolent, indifferent, suspicious and reserved. He is essentially a nomad, though a nomad with a natural gift of poetry while capable of thinking out a religious philosophy of life.

THE rate of plague abatement in Bombay is less rapid than it was at first, but it is still very substantial. The total mortality in the city during the week ended April 26th was 1,116, as compared with 671 last year and 1,202 in the previous week, giving a decrease of 86, as against decreases in the four preceding weeks of 101, 207, 428, and in the first week of decline of 330. In the five weeks during which the disease has been abating, the deaths have been reduced by more than one-half, and even at the now diminished rate of diminution the mortality should be down to normal limits before the outbreak of the monsoon. The reported plague deaths are 442, only ten of which are contributed by the Colaba and Fort ward, while in the two northern wards, F and G, the total quota was 124. The disease in its declining stage is thus observing the same geographical distinctions as was the case twelve months ago. In the E ward, the disease is still severely epidemic, Mazagon having 63 deaths and Byculla 46, while Kamatipura has 18. The low-caste Hindus have shaken off the disease much better than Hindus of other castes, who have 338 of the plague deaths put down to them, while the low castes (with a census population of just about one-tenth of their classified co-religionists) have but sixteen. The Mussalmans have 45 plague deaths, the Native Christians 20, the Jains 9, the Brahmans 8, and the Eurasians 1, while the other communities have furnished clean mortuary sheets so far as the epidemic is concerned. The population is still below the average, the births during the week numbering 124, against a mean quinquennial average of 252. We are in this respect only slightly above the figures of last year at this time, when the turn of the tide of migration had been in progress several weeks.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.Inst. C.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted furlough for six months. Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.Inst. C.E., will act as Chairman, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hughes.

SURGEON-MAJOR S. R. WILLS, A.M.S., has been attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba. Surgeon Lieutenant G. McPherson, I.M.S., has been placed in Medical Charge of British and Native Troops on Plague Duty on the Kennedy Sea Face.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices from Hongkong the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place were 12,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 140. Latterly the market has again assumed a lower tendency and business is passing on a very restricted scale.

MR. H. F. HATCH, Superintendent of Agency Surveys, Kathiawar, has been granted furlough for one year.

MR. C. N. CLIFTON, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.

MR. F. L. GOLDSMID, Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has been allowed furlough for one year.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. J. SARKIES, M.B., 8th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District, vice Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., pending further orders. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Bhor, from the date Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., gives over charge until the return to duty of Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S.

MR. G. M. RYAN, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, has been allowed furlough for six months. Mr. J. Dodgson will act for him, in addition to his own duties.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S.

MR. E. CLEMENTS, I.C.S., on return from leave, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Sind.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 26th April was 1,116, giving a death-rate of 69·73 per annum per thousand as against 40·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·20 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 511 died from fevers, of which 422 were bubonic; 3, small-pox; 10, measles; 1, leprosy; 131, phthisis; 44 diseases of the nervous system; 163, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 14, still-born; 58 old age and debility; 10. accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths, shows :—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 644; Hindu outcaste, 70; Musalman, 259; Parsee, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 6; European, 8; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 124 as against 117 the corresponding period of last year, and 252 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SHENANDOAH NOT CAPTURED AFTER ALL.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The American wheat laden ship Shenandoah, which was stated to have been captured by the Spaniards, has arrived at Liverpool.

The story of her capture is untrue.

A BRUSH OFF MATANZAS.

An American torpedo boat destroyer yesterday engaged a Spanish gunboat off Matanzas.

Eleven shots were exchanged, when the American retired, apparently having been damaged.

CAPTURE OF A COAL LADEN SHIP BY THE SPANIARDS.

A Spanish gunboat has captured and convoyed into Iloilo in the Philippines the American ship Saranac laden with 1,640 tons of coal.

[The Saranac is a bark of 1,027 tons, commanded by Captain Bartaby, which recently sailed from Zanzibar to Newcastle, New South Wales, and left there February 27, for Iloilo.]

THE SPANIARDS GO OUT TO MEET THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The Spanish squadron has sailed from Manilla to meet the American fleet.

BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The American warships Puritan, New York, and Cincinnati have bombarded and destroyed half the completed batteries at Matanzas.

The Spanish fire was ineffective, and the American ships were untouched.

It is believed that the Spaniards suffered heavy loss.

THE GREEK LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Greek loan will be issued on the 2nd May, when the evacuation of Thessaly commences.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket, to-day :—

Disraeli	1
Wantage	2
Ninus	3

(Above delayed in transmission.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here, at noon, to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

An urgent special meeting of the whole body of Municipal Commissioners was held, at noon, to-day, for the pupose of appointing Vigilance Committees with a view to taking precautions against the establishment of plague in the city. Scarcely a Commissioner was absent ; the Health Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal being also present. The press were excluded from the meeting.

The Chairman first addressed the meeting, and at the end of his speech he was asked by a Commissioner for a definite statement as to whether plague had actually reached Calcutta ; but he declined to give it for "Imperial reasons."

Messrs. Surendranath Banerjee and Kally Nath Mitter spoke on the question of segregation, and said that it was the question which should first be settled. The better class of the people were strongly averse to segregation. If plague should appear in the city, many well-to-do persons would not care to be removed to the hospital or segregation camp ; they would abide by all requirements which might be imposed on them, but would prefer to isolate and segregate themselves in their own homes.

After some further discussion, it was decided to appoint Vigilance Committees in each of the different wards of the city.

CONTINUED MORTALITY AMONG RATS.

Dead rats continue to be found in large numbers in various parts of the city.

MR. CUMINE'S DEPARTURE FROM DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, APRIL 27.

Mr. Cumine, Collector of Khandeish, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Bonus, to-day, and left for Bombay to take up his new appointment as Commissioner of Customs. He left at 3 p.m. amidst the universal regret of the people of Khandeish. During his five years' administration of this province he greatly endeared himself to the official class as well as the public by his sterling qualities as a far-seeing, cool-headed, sympathetic, but firm administrator His valuable service during the last famine and plague were deeply appreciated by the people as is proved by a series of spontaneous demonstrations made in his honour during the past and the present weeks by the leaders of all communities headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Garud. Last night, Mr. Cumine was "At home" to the leading people of Dhulia when he entertained them with music, refreshments, and fire works. He had a smile and kind word for everybody and expressed his regret at leaving Khandeish, which he said he loved so well and where he had spent the best years of his life. Mr. Cumine's princely hospitality and generosity are proverbial. During the famine and plague operations he spent thousands of rupees in relieving distress out of his own pocket, and his generosity to his private servants and retainers has been no small drain on his income. He is said to have bought three or four fields for his servants and presented two valuable rifles to his Bheel shikari, and distributed his costly furniture and horses as presents to his friends. He has not only kept up the old traditions of Khandeish Collectors such as Mr. Mansfield, Propert, Raja and others who were noted for their generous hospitality. But he has exceed them. The poor have lost in him a true and sincere benefactor, and Khandeish one of its best and ablest administrators. During the late Mahomedan riot by his conspicuous bravery he was able to suppress the disturbance. When his personal safety was in danger, he personally apprehended the ring-leader Makkan and his associate. His tact, forberance, and watchfulness saved Dhulia and Khandeish from many grain riots which were expected during the last famine, and by night and day he was at his post in the Bazaar and the Chowky infusing courage and confidence amongst the people and awe and respect amongst the thousands of Bhils who had congregated to loot the Bazaar. By his cool courage the same tact, Judgment and coolheadedness were displayed on many other critical occasions of Hindus and Mahomedan religious processions, such as the Ganpati, the Mohrum, and the Palky. As a parting farewell the Parsis of Dhulia organized a reception in his honour on the Post Office road, when he was literally covered with flowers and garlands. He left amidst the heartiest good wishes of those present for his happiness, and three ringing cheers were given as the tonga drove away.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIAL 28.

Orders have been issued for increasing the Bushire Detachment of the Marine Battalion by 25 men to relieve the seamen of H. M. S. Sphinx. The men are being sent from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, R.E., officiates in charge, Bombay Military Works, during the absence of Colonel Greenstreet, on privilege leave.

The services of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, I.M. S. Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment (as Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The services of Major W. Gale, R. E., have been placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces Government to officiate as Principal, Thomason College Roorkee.

The new Uganda Force being practically a regiment with a large number of British officers, it has been decided to appoint one on medical service to it.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EQUIPMENT.

The Report of the Joint Committee on Equipment used by the Home and Indian Army has reached Simla. It aims at enabling all Troops except Drafts to embark fully equipped to their total strength both on the voyage to and from India.

WOUND PENSIONS.

Wound pensions of English pay of rank have been sanctioned, for six months, to Lieutenant Fouke, of the Dorsets, wounded in Tirah, and to Captain Smith, Royal Scots Fusiliers wounded at the Ublan pass ; and, for twelve months, to Captain Constance, 36th Bengal Infantry, wounded at Waran.

TROOPS FOR THE NIGER TERRITORIES.

The Detachment of the Madras Sappers to be despatched from India for employment in Niger territories, is now nearly complete. The men will be sent first to England, and are being equipped accordingly.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POONA, APRIL 28.

An accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway line near Pattas, early this morning. From facts it appears that a goods train proceeding from Poona on arrival, at about 11 o'clock, yesterday night, at Khedgaon, detached the pilot truck ; which shunted on the main line. Strong breeze was blowing at the time, and the truck started off on its journey towards Pattas, six miles off. Within two miles of its destination it encountered a passenger train coming towards Poona, and a violent collision occurred, resulting in great damage done to the truck, as also the engine.

The line was blocked, and a breakdown engine had to be wired for to enable the train to continue its journey. The down mail train was detained at Khedgaon for several hours, and the passenger, which follows had also to wait till the line was cleared.

Fortunately no injury to persons is reported. The passenger train came six hours later, and the one following about four hours. The name of the driver of the injured engine is said to be Royal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, left here yesterday evening for Bombay.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The Cline Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28.

Mail steamer Sunda, from China arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 8 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday the 3rd May at 3 p.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 28th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Bhownuggur	3d
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
Bar Silver	26 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	61 7-8

About £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. D. WHATMAN, 20th Hussars, has passed the examination for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following appointments are made :—13th Bengal Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant H. B. D. Baird, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary. 8th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Anderson, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant N. H. Nicolson to be Wing Officer vice Captain Wynch, seconded for employment in Gilgit. 4th Bombay Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant Butler, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 25th Bombay Rifles.—Lieutenant Prevost to be Adjutant. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Batten to be 2nd-in-Command. Major M. H. S. Grover, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff. Captain Morgan, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession vice Grover. Captain A. R. Dick to be 4th Squadron Commander, and 3rd Squadron Commander pro tem. vice Norman and to remain seconded while employed as personal assistant to the Military Member of Council. Captain W. N. Campbell to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Dick, and to remain seconded while employed with the Burma Military Police. Captain C. A. Luck and C. C. Cook to be Squadron Commanders pro tem. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Jarrett Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in same capacity. 29th Madras Infantry.—Major G. Rippon to be Commandant ; Captain C. V. Mainwaring to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captain R. J. R. Brown to be Wing Commander. 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Perry to be Quarter-Master, Military Works Department.—On return from Field Service, Captain Dixon is posted to the Bombay Command. Captain Rimington and Lieutenant Carmichael to the Bengal Command. Corps of Sappers and Miners.—2nd Lieutenant Pollard Lowsley is posted to No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers. 2nd Lieutenant Mathews to No. 4 Company Madras Sappers to complete the War Establishment.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Cable Capetown Mossemedes interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Censure established at Key West. Telegrams in secret language for all offices in Cuba prohibited.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 29th instant.

Rangoon lines now right.

Telegrams in cipher or code except state from or to accredited agents of neutral states are prohibited via Key West all others must be in plain language but if sense obscure these will be stopped.

All telegrams except diplomatic in code or cipher for Porto Rico prohibited.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 27.

10 p.m.	84·3

THURSDAY.—APRIL 28.

6 a.m.	83·0
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	87·9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL goes on a tour in the hills in May, visiting Ranikhet and Almora, and then marching to Mussoorie. During the absence of Captain Maclaren on leave his place as A.-D.-C. is taken by Captain Strachey.

MR. W. F. D. FISHER, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, N. C., has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. N. R. OLIVER, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE Reverend G. H. Lewis, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain of Ahmednagar. The Reverend H. W. Nelson, to be Chaplain of Colaba.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, from the date Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., gave over charge.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. S. LUARD, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave for one month to Mauritius.

NEW rules for the examination of persons desirous of obtaining Colonial Certificates of Competency as Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine, are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

A BURMESE astrologer has predicted that there will be numerous fires in Upper Burmah after the Burmese New Year just begun, that is after the 12th current, and that there will be very little rain until the middle of July ; also that there will be much sickness during the year.

MR. J. C. LYLE, Executive Engineer, attached to the East Coast Railway has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Madras Government and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, vice Mr. F. D. Fowler proceeding on six months' furlough.

MR. H. A. HALL, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Prisons, proceeds to England to-morrow by the s.s. Thames on medical certificate for twelve months. Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabsha Moonsafna, Superintendent of the Karachi Prison, is to officiate in his absence. This is the first time that a native gentleman has held the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

THE demand for British dollars is again very active and these coins to the value of Rs. 27,97,000 were transferred to the Customs House for export during the week ended April 27th ; leaving a balance of over eighty lakhs of rupees worth to be dealt with.

DURING the four weeks ended March 26th the principal commodities carried over the B. B. and C. I. Railway amounted to 129,721 tons, being a net decrease of 20,486 tons over the figures of the corresponding weeks of 1897.

MR. NATHAN, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, proceeds home on privilege leave next month. Mr. Bonham Carter, Bengal, will officiate.

THE Central Provinces Land and Revenue Bills are not likely to come up for disposal before the Viceroy's Legislative Council until September.

PLAGUE has appeared in the Kangra Valley, having probably been carried thither from either the Jullunder district, which adjoins it on the east, or the Hoshiarpur district, which adjoins it on the south. So far the outbreak is of small extent.

THOUGH the plague is not apparently increasing in virulence in the Punjab, it is certainly spreading over a larger area, several more villages having lately caught the epidemic. A plague riot in one of the infected villages is reported by a Lahore correspondent. The disturbance seems to have originated in opposition to plague rules, but was not otherwise of any importance, and the local authorities were not long in restoring order.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, it is understood, will submit proposals to the Government of India on the general question of the political control of the North-West frontier. There seems no immediate chance of a frontier Chief Commissionership being formed ; but the control of the Khyber is likely to be transferred to the Government of India—a change which should have been made seventeen years ago at the conclusion of the Afghan War.

THE trial of Mahadeva Moodelly, Narayanaswamy Moodelly and Shadagopa Naick, at the Criminal Sessions, on charges of cheating Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., abetment of cheating, falsification of accounts and various other connected indictments, came to an end this afternoon. The Jury after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of guilty by 6 to 3 as against the first accused, 7 to 2 as against the second, and a verdict of not guilty against the third accused, who was accordingly discharged. His Lordship concurred in the verdict, and sentenced the first accused to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine, in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment ; and the second to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship said that in case the fine was paid by the first accused he would make an order that the amount be paid to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from a private letter the true details of the supposed drowning at Naini Tal on the night of Friday, the 5th, of an ayah and child. It appears that an ayah—not a child—did fall into the lake near the flood locks, but quickly scrambled out, as the spot was shallow. The alarm was given by a girl of ten, the daughter of one of the residents. The soldiers from the Depot turned out, and for four hours of a very dark and wild night dragged the lake, and, of course, got nothing but a bad drenching and great quantities of weed. Next morning early they were at it again. By advertisement and beat of drum notice was given for any mother who had "a child dressed in black velvet and fair hair," missing, to come to the front but no distracted owner of a stray infant came weeping to the lake shore, and gradually the fact that it was a scare dawned on the exhausted search parties. The soldiers deserve the greatest credit for the cheerful work they did that night, under the greatest difficulties of storm and darkness and for the promptness with which they doubled up from the Depot two miles off.

IN taking leave of the Punjab Bar on Tuesday Sir Charles Roe seized the occasion to utter a last indignant protest against the practice so common in the Punjab, as elsewhere in India, of "touting." But though the retiring Chief Judge was very outspoken, it is doubtful whether mere remonstrances of this sort, which do not touch the root of the evil, can be of very much service.

THE latest number of "Truth" to hand thus refers to the "snowball" system of raising funds, which a Ootacamund correspondent mentioned the other day as being exploited at Ootacamund at the present time :—"An evil-disposed cleric in the island of Jamaica has started a snowball for the purpose of raising funds for a new organ for his church. He asks every subscriber to contribute a shilling, and to duplicate the chain letter until the number fifty has been arrived at. He, therefore, calmly proposes to collect £112,590,100,000,000. Even if organs are exceptionally dear in Jamaica, this should suffice to provide a very fine instrument. The snowball having now got under way, I fear that it would be hopeless to attempt to stop it so far as Jamaica is concerned, but should the letter make its appearance in this country, I trust its course will be promptly arrested. It seems about time that the promotion of, or participation in, a snowball collection was made a felony."

A PERMANENT separation between the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse is in process of arrangement, all efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the young couple (who have been married for less than four years) having entirely failed.

THE Drawing-Room, which is to be held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 10, will be held by the Queen herself, so far as the reception of the entree company is concerned ; while the general presentations will be left to the Princess of Wales, who, according to present arrangements, will hold the fourth and last Drawing-Room of the season a few days later.

THE creditors of John Roberts, the billiard champion, met at the London Bankruptcy Court under the receiving order made recently against him by F. M. Hetine, jointly as John Roberts and Co., billiard table manufacturers, Regent-street and Cumberland-market. Mr. Roberts also had branch business at Durban and Johannesburg and at the Egyptian Hall, and is the editor of the "Billiard Review" and the "Game of Billiards," which publications are the property of the firm. The Official Receiver reported that no accounts had yet been filed, but Mr. Roberts had roughly estimated his separate liabilities at £6,000. In addition there were liabilities of £2,500 owing by John Roberts and Co., and a further £2,800 by John Roberts Billiard Company (Limited), under which style the trading had recently been conducted. The Sheriff was in possession of the assets. A resolution was passed for the estate to be wound up in bankruptcy.

MR. ANDREW LANG makes an attack in Longman's on the Higher Criticism. He writes "apropos" of the Polychrome Bible : It hath been my lot, lately, to read a good deal of Biblical criticism, made in Germany. The method is simple, and Teutonic. You have a theory, you accept the evidence of the sacred writers as far as it suits your theory, and, when it does not suit, you say that the inconvenient passage is an interpolation. It must be, for, if not, what becomes of your theory ? So you print the inconvenient passage in green, I suppose, or what not, and then the people know all about it. Mr. Lang urges the people not to swallow theories because they are German, or to regard polychrome print as an argument, but he is candid enough to admit that he is not an Oriental scholar.

CUBA, observes a contemporary, has thrown Hawaii momentarily into the shade as a subject for American stump orators, but even now we have pious exhortations from dear old gentlemen like Senator Morgan, who is deeply imbued with the idea that it is the "duty" of the United States to annex Hawaii. And why ? "Our own people," writes Senator John T. Morgan in the "Forum," "with pure minds and clean hearts and hands have planted there, wisely and deeply the foundations of Christian power, and have built upon them our well-ordered structure of human liberties guarded by a written constitution. They have crowned their labours with a republican Government and now they tender to us the hand of friendship with a plea for union with the Great Republic." This is the prettiest description of the new Government of Hawaii we have ever seen, but whether the natives of Honolulu would endorse it is questionable. On the other hand, the Senator goes on to refer to Japan in the following unflattering terms : "There are none to forbid the banns, except a Pagan monarchy that appeals to the dissolved remains of a local and corrupt monarchy for a coalition that will submerge the Republic and the Cross in common burial. The American people will never accept that result."

THE cases which arise under the German Sunday Laws are generally of a humdrum nature relating to such offences as hunting on the day of rest. The burgomaster of Schkenditz has, however, recently supplemented the law by an edict requiring the public under his administration to attire themselves on Sunday in a costume "worthy of the majesty of this day consecrated to the Lord." In defiance of this regulation, a saddler called Engelman took it in his head to walk the streets on Sunday in his working clothes. The report does not state if he possessed any others. This contumacious person was accordingly brought to justice, fined three marks, and condemned to a day's imprisonment as punishment for the public scandal. This decision has been set aside on appeal, but in doing this the Court censured him for "incorrect and unseemly behaviour."

IN the *Ladies' Kennel Journal* for April are a number of stories concerning famous dogs. One relates to John Bright's terrier. The statesman had a Scotch terrier, of which, looking at it curled up, he said, "It was better off than most men, as it could always make both ends meet." It was this dog, too, which no doubt suggested to Bright his phrase of the "Scotch Terrier Party" in the House of Commons, "because you could never make out which was the head of it and which the tail." Probably no dog, the same article says, has ever rendered such signal military service, or been so honourably recognised, as the celebrated poodle Moustache, who shared the victorious fortunes of the French Army through most of the wars of the Consulate and of the French Empire. He won special honours at Marengo, and was decorated on the battlefield of Austerlitz by Marshal Lannes as a reward for having rescued his regimental standard from an Austrian soldier when in the act of snatching it from the grasp of the standard-bearer, as he fell mortally wounded. The plucky poodle drove off the assailant, and then, seizing the tattered colours in his teeth, dragged them triumphantly till he reached his own company.

IT is interesting to note how some of the recent Chinese concessions are regarded by British subjects on the spot. In the "North China Herald," the opening of the inland waters is referred to as "a step which evinces a degree of wisdom and foresight beyond anything we have been accustomed to look for" from Peking. From the foreign point of view the concession should mean an enormous increase in the trade, and from the Chinese it should mean, not only increased wealth and enlightenment, but also the safeguarding of the integrity of the Empire. "The inland waters," it is added, "are the roads of China, and if once they are thronged with steamers one of the greatest obstacles to trade now existing will have been removed."

A NEW crisis has arisen to embarrass the Government, compared with which the storm in the China tea cup is a mere bagatelle. The Holbeach Board of Guardians have raised the standard of insurrection on behalf of their workhouse puddings, and are practically defying the Local Government Board at Whitehall, who declare that the method of compounding these satisfying dainties at the institution mentioned demoralises the paupers by giving them the strength of Hercules and the proportions of Daniel Lambert. An animated correspondence on the subect is now in progress between the gentlemen in Parliament-street and the guardians, causing the waste of many sheets of foolscap and much red tape. The central authority insist that no more than one ounce and a-half of suet should go to every pound of pudding, while the humanitarians of Holbeach have been generously allowing three ounces. The prodigality has raised the wrath of the Local Government Department, and they indignantly demand a cessation of these illegal puddings, which they regard as an insult to the official dietary scale. The guardians decline to yield, asserting that Local Government Board puddings would gradually exterminate the inmates of the workhouse by reducing them to a state of inanition, and they have not only determined to ignore the Whitehall scale but to request the authorities there to remodel their dietary in accordance with the Holbeach system. How this pudding war will end no one knows, but the paupers in the locality are prepared to support with all their organised strength the local article.

QUEEN VICTORIA's reception of the Bishop of Nice has set agoing again in certain pious papers in France the old legend that the English monarch has gone abroad to "make her Easter." The amusing theory is that the Queen, being legally denied the liberty of religion secured to her subjects, has to go abroad, where a Roman bishop may shrive her and nobody be the wiser. The peasants about Cimiez implicitly believe this story, and are uncommonly pleased to tell it to the astonished English stranger.

THE news of Andree will require confirmation before any importance is attached to it. It was on July 11 of last year—a Sunday, by the way—that the intrepid balloonist and his companions sailed away into the unknown. Towards the middle of August one of the carrier pigeons belonging to the expedition was killed by one of the seamen of the fishing boat Alken between Spitzbergen and the Seven Isles in about 80deg. North latitude. This pigeon bore a message to the effect that good progress towards the North had been made, and that all went well on board. No other trustworthy news has since come to hand. It is interesting to recall that as to the place of landing, the chances were belived to point most to Siberia ; next in order of probability, Alaska. Andree did not think that the balloon could be drawn towards Greenland. He told his friends not to be uneasy if no news was received of him for a year, "as he might descend at a spot from which communication with other countries would be difficult, which would oblige him to winter with the Lapps or Esquimaux, or in an uninhabited part where he would be left to his own resources, and he would then not be able to return till the following year."

HOW THE PLAGUE HAS BEEN KEPT OUT OF DHARWAR.

THE reported appearance of plague in Calcutta seems to indicate that, despite all precautions and distance, this fell disease is likely to spread throughout India. Experience in several towns in this Presidency has apparently established the fact that efforts to eradicate the disease are of little or no avail, once it takes root in any centre, and that the only safe course is to establish a systematic watch against its introduction, so as to discover the very first imported case, in order to prevent, if possible, its disseminiation by the slow and fatal process of soil-infection. This has been done at Dharwar with a complete success that gives that zilla town a record as enviable as it is unique, so far as the chief towns of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency are concerned. Early in 1897, under the orders of the Collector of the District, a temporary hospital was erected by the Dharwar Municipality for the treatment of any plague cases that might be discovered among the railway passengers passing through the station. As time wore on and the plague abated in Bombay, it was hoped that no further precautions would be necessary. But the serious outbreak in Belgaum and Sholapur, and the occurrence of cases at Hubli, only thirteen miles distant, dispelled this hope, and pointed to the urgent need of further action. The Collector, Mr. Cappel, whose plague administration has been so satisfactory and successful, immediately decided upon the introduction of preventive measures, and at once organised a complete and effective system of health inspection, under the chief superintendence of Mr. W. B. Wright, Deputy Auditor, Southern Marratha Railway, and Vice-President of the Municipality. The system (which could not have been in better hands) has been in operation for five months without creating any friction or disturbance, or any feeling of restlessness or disaffection on the part of the townspeople.

At first the wildest rumours were circulated throughout the town that the "search parties" had been organised and that the work was to be undertaken by British soldiers. The scare was so great that 20,000 persons—more than half the population of the town—fled for dear life to the surrounding villages. In a very short time, however, the people were convinced that their fears were groundless and speedily returned to their deserted homes, and resumed their usual vocations. The sense of insecurity soon gave place to a feeling of gratitude, which they have not been slow to express, for the efficient measures taken to secure the town against plague infection by the Collector Sahib, and the sympathetic manner in which these measures have been carried out. The gratifying result has been that not a single case of plague has occurred in the town of Dharwar itself, though a few cases have been intercepted at the Railway station and treated in the temporary Municipal Hospital.

It may be interesting to describe briefly the general features of this successful experiment in plague operations. The work is divided into three parts, viz.:—(1) Quarantine, (2) Sanitary Operations, and (3) Health Inspection. The Quarantine arrangements are under the able direction of Mr. W.H. Holland, District Superindentent of Police, assisted by Mr. Baker, Assistant Collector. These include the usual inspection at the Railway station of all arrivals by rail, and also the detention and disinfection of road passengers arriving from infected towns. To this end police road posts are established against those centres where plague has broken out. The sanitary measures included the improvement of the Municipal machinery employed in the conservancy and sanitation of the town. It was speedily seen that no precautions against plague could avail until the town was thoroughly cleansed of its primordial filth, which had been added to rather than removed by the placid indifferentism of local-self-government. Under the energetic superintendence of the Assistant Collector Mr. F. G. H. Anderson the accumulated hoards of house refuse were dislodged and carted away beyond town limits. The conservancy was placed on a proper basis, and if a sweet sense of cleanliness did not pervade the bazaar, at any rate a noteworthy absence of prevalent filth was the outcome of Mr. Anderson's daily ministrations. For purposes of health inspection the town is divided into forty supervisors' wards grouped into eight subdivisions each under the oversight of a Superintendent. For these important positions the Collector is fortunate in having the co-operation of the principal Government officers, the Judge, Mr. T. Walker himself taking charge of one sub-division and devoting three hours every morning to this work of plague supervision. Suitable forms were printed and a census of the population taken in each ward by its supervisor. Immediately this was done a daily inspection was instituted by means of which all arrivals, departures, sick cases, and deaths occurring daily are at once reported, house-by-house, by each supervisor to his Superintendent These daily particulars summarised for each subdivision are passed on by the Superintendent to Mr. Wright for intimation to the Collector when necessary. By this means the Chief Superintendent is able to check all death cases with the municipal burial-ground reports and to see if there is correspondence between the deaths reported by the superintendents and by the Municipality. All arrivals from plague infected areas are at once sent to the Observation Camp for disinfection and detention. All new cases of sickness from fever are enquired into by the two municipal doctors and the two female nurses, who visit female cases. These patients are at once visited and reported on, the cause of illness being stated. Every corpse is examined and certified for burial by the municipal doctors and the certificate handed up at the burial or cremation ground to the person in charge. A comparison of the records daily ensures the detection of any unauthorised burial or unreported death and affords a guarantee that no plague deaths are occurring unawares. The mortality from January to March 1898 shows the exceedingly low rate of 18 per mille per annum.

To complete the measures of plague prevention, suitable health camps have been erected to provide for the immediate segregation of families in the event of a case of plague occurring. These camps are built in sections to accommodate the different castes, and the huts are more attractive in appearance than the average hut or house ordinarily used by the poorer sections of the townspeople. The Lingayet community under the leadership of their principal merchants have raised sufficient funds to erect a camp for themselves and a separate hospital in case of need. Not the least part of the success attending Mr. Cappel's measures is the ready manner in which the leading townsmen have co-operated with the Collector in carrying out the scheme, which might easily have been misrepresented to appear as an unnecessary and vexatious interference with individual liberty. How far the immunity enjoyed by the town of Dharwar is attributable to the wisdom of these precautionary measures and the effective manner in which they have been carried out, it is of course impossible to say. But the prevalence of plague on the northern and southern borders of the Collectorate, and its occurrence in epidemic form at Hubli, must make it a matter of satisfaction that from whatever cause or by whatever means the town has so far escaped a visitation that is now threatening more distant parts of India, this happy result emphasises the importance of establishing an early and vigilant watch against the first appearance of plague in every town that has thus far escaped the scourge. For with plague reaching so far eastward as Calcutta there is no guarantee that it may not visit any place in India which has up to the present enjoyed a fancied security against its ravages.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour, on Wednesday night, at 8 p.m., from Karachi, which she left on the 24th inst. She has come here to repair the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cables within about 700 miles of Bombay. She is expected to do this in a couple of days, when she will enter the Government Dry Dock for usual repairs on or about the 3rd proximo. She will sail for Karachi on the 7th proximo. She had on board the following passengers :—Mr. R. H. New, Engineer Electrician, E. Capstick, Assistant Electrician, Mrs. and Miss Sheerton, 17 native cable crew, and 8 deck passengers. At about 12-15 p.m. she left her moorings and proceeded on her mission.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 19th instant, with Mr. J. P. Azavedo and 39 time-expired crew of the R. I. M. The Dalhousie is expected to sail for Karachi on the 2nd proximo. She experienced fine weather with occasional showers of rain after passing Calicut. The Dalhousie passed the sailing ship Rhone of London eastward bound on the 23rd instant, off the Great Basses, south of Ceylon.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.

AFTER zealous, faithful, and distinguished service in this presidency for a period of twenty-nine years, Sir James Campbell, the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, and Chairman of the Plague Committee, proceeds home on furlough to-day ; and is not likely to return to the responsibilities of active service. As an accomplished scholar and a man of parts, being an M.A., LL.D. of the Glasgow University, Sir James Campbell has fully sustained his high reputation in the compilation of the "Bombay Gazetteer," and the twenty-two large volumes which it comprises will long remain a monument to his literary skill, industry, and research. Successful as he was in the field of literary labour, Sir James has been no less successful in the administration of various departments of the public service. He has throughout his official career been an untiring and zealous worker. As an administrator, while his kind-heartedness and singleness of purpose for the welfare of this country have endeared him to its people, the excellence and conscientiousness of his work have gained him the high esteem of superior authorities.

Sir James Campbell was educated in the University of Glasgow, and came out to this country as a junior Civilian in November 1869. After a short period of service in Khandeish and Kolaba, he was in January 1872 appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kolaba and Dapoli. In March of the same year, he was attached to the Political and Judicial departments of the Secretariat ; and exactly a year later was nominated to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational departments, where his high literary attainments and devotion to work attracted the attention of the Bombay Government, who in June 1873 appointed him Compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer" and editor of the annual administration report. In addition to his own duties as Compiler of the "Gazetteer," Sir James was in April 1877 called upon to render services in connection with the Bijapur Famine, and was appointed Assistant Collector on famine duty at Bijapur ; and continued in the post till September 1877, discharging his duties in a manner which gained him the approbation of superior authorities. In addition to his duties as Compiler of the "Gazetteer," Sir James officiated for a few days in April 1880 as Municipal Commissioner at Bombay ; in October 1880 as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments ; and in March 1881 as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. The work of the "Gazetteer" was practically finished in July 1881. The strain of the work, however, told upon his health, and Sir James had to seek rest for a time in Europe ; and he was granted a two years' furlough in August 1884. For his valuable labours in the compilation of the "Gazetteer" he was appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the new year's honours list of January 1885. On his return to India in August 1886, Sir James Campbell worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Belgaum and the Panch Mahals; and towards the close of the year, officiated as District Registrar and Political Agent at Rewa Kantha and Narukot. After another furlough to Europe for nine months in March 1889, he served in the Panch Mahals, at Thana, and Ahmedabad as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In December 1890, he was transferred to Bombay as officiating Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, in which office he was confirmed in November 1891 as Junior Collector, being promoted to the rank of Senior Collector in August 1893. In October 1895, he was appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, and for a couple of months went on deputation to Calcutta in connection with his official duties. In January 1896 having reverted to his substantive appointment of Senior Collector and Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, he was placed on special duty in connection with the "Bombay Gazetteer" for the best part of May 1896, soon after which he had another furlough to Europe for six months.

During the Hindu-Mahomedan Riots of August 1893, Sir James Campbell rendered signal service in quelling the disturbance by his cool courage, forethought, and prompt action as one of the special magistrates appointed at the time. Night and day during the riot week, his genial presence revived the sprits of the junior officers on duty at the Pydhwonie station ; and at the slightest report of apprehended disturbance, he was to be seen in any part of the city. In May 1896 he proceeded to Europe on long furlough, intending most probably to apply for pension at the end of the period, but before the expiration of it was called back by Government to assist in plague work and in assessing the value of properties condemned as unfit for human habitation. Opinions may differ as to the value and efficacy of the measures adopted by the Plague Committee for the repression of the disease ; but there can be no two opinions as to the whole-heartedness and devotion to work with which Sir James Campbell, in the face of a multiplicity of other duties requiring his attention, entered upon the task of combating the plague. He has worked night and day in the cause ; and has spent money freely from his own purse in furtherance of the task of plague suppression. In recognition of the personal sacrifices he had made in returning to do harassing work during the time of his last furlough, and in acknowledgment of his general services, Sir James was created a Knight of the order of the Indian Empire in June 1897 in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On all hands it was admitted that the honour was richly deserved. Sir James comes of the noble Scotch family of which the Duke of Argyle is the head, and the principles of his life during his residence in this country have been consistent with the noblest instincts of his race and of his people.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

THE Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next ; 15 sovs., if left in after that date, or 25 sovs. for starters ; for three-year-olds and upwards ; winners of any race value 200 sovs. after January 27, at 10 a.m., 5lbs. ; two races or one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra, the second to receive 50 sovs. About two miles and a quarter, to start at the Winning Chair. (39 subs., 11 of whom pay 5 sovs. each.)

Sir S. Scott's b c History, by Hampton—Isabelle, 4 years, 8st. 4lbs. cannon ... 1
Lord Ellesmere's br h Villiers, by Thurio—Lady Clarendon, 6 years, 7st. Toon ... 2
H. R. H. Prince of Wales's b c Oakdene, by Donovan—Poetry, 4 years, 7st. Jones ... 3

(Winner trained by J. Cannon).

Betting : 85 to 25 against History.

Won by two lengths ; seven lengths between second and third.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The city and suburban handicap of 2,000 sovs., for three-year-olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next ; if left in after that date a further subscription of 15 sovs., and an additional 15 sovs. for starters ; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 out of the race ; winners of any race after January 27, at 10 a. m., 5lbs. ; of two races or one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra. About one mile and a quarter. (51 subs. 16 of whom pay 5 sovs. each.)

Mr L Brassey's b c Bay Ronald, by Hampton—Black Duchess, 5 years, 7st. 12lbs., Bradford ... 1
Mr Wm Cooper's ch c Newhaven II, by Newminster—Oceana, 5 years, 8st. 8lbs., Rickaby ... 2
Mr F R Hunt Jun's b c Craftsman, by Grafton—Beaulieu Lass, 3 years, 6st. 2lbs., Purkiss ... 3
Mr H McCalmont's b c Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery—The Empress Maud, 5 years, 8st. 6lbs. ...
Lord Rosebery's b f Chelandry, by Goldfinch—Illuminata 4 years, 8st ... 0
Mr J R Keene's b c St Cloud II, by Candlemass—Belle of Maywood, 4 years, 7st 13lbs ... 0
Capt Greer's br h Kilcock, by Kilwarlin—Bonnie Morn, 6 years, 9st 4lbs ... 0
Mr H C White's ch g Form, by Cranbrook—La Mode, 6 years, 6st 12 lbs ... 0
Mr T Cannon's b c Amphidamas, by Melanion—Ravee, aged, 6st 12lbs ... 0
Lord Ellesmere, b f Fortalice, by Fitz Simon—Zariba, 4 years, 6st 11lbs ... 0
Mr P Lorillard's br c Sandia, by Sailor Prince—Saluda, 4 years, 8st 5lbs ... 0
Mr Fairie's b c Eager, by Enthusiast—Greeba, 4 years, 8st 4lbs ... 0
Lord Stanley's b c Chislehampton, by Hampton—Merry Miser, 5 years, 8st 2lbs ... 0
Mr Jersey's ch c Brayhead, by Arklow—Contour, 4 years 6st 10lbs ... 0
Lord Wm Beresford's b f Nonsuch, by Nunthorpe—La Morl-ye, 4 years, 7st 6lbs ... 0
Mr H T Barclay's b c Ashhurst, by Bel Demonio—Cecropia, 4 years, 7st 4lbs ... 0
Mr Theobald's b c Phœbus Apollo, by St Simon—Polynesia, 5 years, 7st ... 0
Mr C D Rose's ch f Melitana, by Melton—Fame, 4 years, 7st 0

(Winner trained by Jennings.)

Betting : 100 to 12 against Bay Ronald, 100 to 6 Newhaven II, 25 to 1 Craftsman, 6 to 1 Sandia.

Won by two lengths ; a head between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	1
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	1	19
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	4	0	
	Dongri	1	3	
C	Market	0	0	25
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	6
	Girgaum	5	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	37
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	0	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	4	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	1	10
	Sewree	2	1	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	5	4	10
	Worlee	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	19	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	24
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Lohana		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		0	
	Cruickshank Road	1	0	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Maratha		6	
	Dhobitulao S Camp		1	
	Total	61	43	132
	Total plague deaths to date	29,266	25,417	
	Total same date last year	29	19	89

THE PAY OF THE NURSES.

With reference to the complaints that have been made respecting the alleged ungenerous treatment of the Plague Committee towards the nurses sent out to India by the Secretary of State, we have made careful inquiries and obtained the following facts:—Nearly all the nurses were paid on or before the 8th April, but those about whose pay there was a special question were not paid until a later date. They were Misses Bradshaw, Hayland, Murphy, and Riley, and their account for March stood as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay as agreed by the Secretary of State	175	0	0
Recovery of Advances as advised by the Acconntant-General	58	5	4
	116	10	8
Recovery of boarding charges on their arrival from Home as advised by the Accountant-General	15	0	0
	101	10	8
Food supplied by the Committee's contractor at the rate of Re. 1-8 per day	46	8	0
	55	2	8
(The arrangement with the contractor was that the committee would pay him one rupee over and above Re. 1-8 and recover the same from the nurses.)			
Recovery of Boarding charges before they were provided with free quarters at Narelwady Hospital	51	0	0
Balance	4	2	8

The income-tax to be recovered next month as there was not a sufficient balance.

When the above matter was brought to the notice of the Committee by the Accountant, the Committee regretted that after a hard month's work the nurses should have so little left to them as Rs. 4-2-8. Though each individual member wished to help the nurses, he had not the authority to grant any concession without the general approval and sanction of the Committee. The matter was placed before the Committee at the meeting held on the 22nd instant, when it was resolved to refund the sum of Rs. 51 on account of the boarding charges, which has now been done. From the above facts and figures it would appear that the Plague Committee have only been following the orders of Government as laid down by the Accountant-General.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected at Cotton Green and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District a case was found in the Cruickshank Road Health Camp, the body being examined after death and certified to be a case of plague. Two other cases, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from the districts, were removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie ward one case of plague, one of pneumonic plague, and one death due to plague were recorded. In C ward (north)—Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar—no cases were detected, but five deaths were recorded: three in Khumbarwada and two in Bhuleshwar. In the same ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—one case and two deaths were recorded: one case and one death in the Market section, and one death in the Fanaswady section. No reports from D ward were available. In E ward—Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, Kamatipura and Tardeo sections—four cases and three deaths were registered. In the Parel and Mahim districts three cases were detected and removed to hospitals.

APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Captain B. H. F. Leumann, M.B., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. IX.

Lieutenant W. C. French, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty, being placed under the orders of the Collector of Thana.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 4,921 persons in the Byculla Camp; 843 persons in the Churney Road Camp; 617 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp; and 107 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows—Arrivals by sea 2,194, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,286, making a total of 4,480 persons. Departures by sea 637, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,397, making a total of 3,034 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,446 persons.

THE EVACUATION OF HOUSES.

The following rule has been substituted for Rule 28 of the Rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act, published on March 29 last:—

"A District Magistrate or such officer as he may specially appoint in this behalf, not being lower in rank than Assistant or Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. Notice for such period as the District Magistrate or the officer specially appointed by him in this behalf thinks suitable should be given and temporary accommodation should be provided if the District Magistrate or the officer specially appointed by him in this behalf thinks fit. The District Magistrate or the officer specially appointed by him in this behalf may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding 10 days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, anyone who wishes to depart, may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart."

IMMIGRATION TO THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS PROHIBITED.

The following notice by the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board has been issued:—The Superintendents of the different mines have decided not to employ or allow to reside on their mines people, whether Europeans, Eurasians or Natives, coming from plague-infected areas, and they have furthermore agreed that employes bringing relatives or others from such areas shall be instantly dismissed. This is published to save intending immigrants from plague districts the expense of the journey to the Kolar Gold Fields."

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damann on the 24th 25th, and 26th instant, was, respectively, 2, 3, and 2, while that on the same dates last year it was 35, 31, and 34. Plague cases are occurring in houses on the main road of Lower Damaun and Katheria, the persons principally affected being sootars who unlike the mochis have not yet left their residences where dead rats have from time to time been found. Seventeen dead rats were found yesterday in a house on the main road in possession of Dr. N. R. Satpute, the present Chief Medical Officer of Plague Observation Camp at Bandora, and the Police thereupon thoroughly disinfected the whole premises immediately.

ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the anti-plague serum treatment by inoculation encouraged by the Bombay Municipality which has been reported in your to-day's issue. I beg to request you to publish the extract of the correspondence that passed between the Municipality and myself as it is of public interest. The extract is as follows, to which the Municipal Secretary replies that the said letter is referred to the Commissioner for disposal. His reply I have not yet been favoured with. My said letter was dated 21st February 1898.

". . . . . On the return of Dr. Weir, the Municipal Executive Health Officer, from his privilege leave of three months, I got an interview for a little scientific discussion on the subject with him and at his kind suggestion I once more requested Professor Haffkine for an interview with him and Dr. Weir at his office to which no reply has yet been vouchsafed. . . . My chief aim was to bring to the notice of Professor Haffkine the desirability of proper serum treatment in plague cases as from my medico-veterinary knowledge of several highly contagious and infectious diseases like anthrax diptheria, etc., I am a believer in the serum treatment of diseases, if properly prepared and administered and at the same time to recall to his mind that certain species of animals are more exempt from certain diseases and thus are more useful in the preparation of serum treatment than others and out of the same specie of animals one class is better than another. For the serum preparation I consider the Solipeds better than the Ruminants and others, and out of the Solipeds the ass is better than the mule and the mule better than the horse, for the simple reason that the Solipeds are not of lymphatic temperament like the Ruminants, which are more prone to phthisis, tuberculosis, pleuro—pneumonia and other allied diseases which are aggravated by dampness and chill as the plague is. Out of the Solipeds, the ass is almost immune from phthisis, tuberculosis, etc., and probably from the plague.

I request the Municipality to be pleased to give due consideration to my humble suggestion of getting the proper serum prepared from the ass which will be more economical and efficacious and that too in a smaller dose than that prepared from the costly horse. . . . Eminent men of science, experienced medical gentlemen and the native public know very well for generations past of the most excellent effects of the ass's milk on some of the diseases mentioned above. . . . In the interest of science and public health I beg to lay forth my humble suggestion. Further, it is not my wish to disturb the balance of the present public opinion which is inclined towards the inoculation of Professor Haffkine's preparation. . . . It is my earnest appeal to the Municipality to give due considerations to all the pros and cons of inoculation of Dr. Haffkine's preparation as is done now."—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

LANDLORDS AND PLAGUE CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public will be thankful if you, or any of your readers, will suggest a remedy against the unfair claims of landlords. There have been cases where on the detection of a plague case tenants have been asked to vacate their quarters by the Plague Committee or the Municipal authorities, and they have done so in the full hope of not having to pay for the month for which they do not give the usual notice. Landlords, I believe, have been successful in exacting such rent through the Small Cause Court, but I think this is admittedly unfair. Segregation is desired by the authorities, and yet those who are to segregate are made to suffer in this fashion. It is to be hoped that the benevolent Government of Lord Sandhurst will stop this sort of injustice.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

BORING OIL-WELLS IN THE SEA.

ACCORDING to the "Scientific American" the early settlers in California were familiar with indications of the existence of oil which were seen at various points along the coast, while asphaltum, which oozed up from beds at the bottom of the sea, formed an important factor in the household economy of the aborigines, and in almost every burial place on the coast asphaltum is found. The natives employed it to mend objects which were broken and as a base in which to place ornamental pieces of pearl mosaic. Baskets were fastened to ollas or jars by this means, and it was used for endless purposes in lieu of nails, cordage, and glue. The natives on the islands obtained their supply from the water, and at the present day the rocks at various places can be seen splashed with asphaltum which has drifted in. This is particularly noticeable after an East wind, showing that there is a large area in the deep Santa Catalina channel from which asphaltum oozes up. Off Redondo beach, in Los Angeles County, it is extremely troublesome, oozing out of the sand offshore and drifting in. Between Santa Monica and Los Angeles there are undoubted deposits, and North of Santa Barbara several enormous ones. That owned by the More estate extends some distance along the shore, so that vessels are run in, and the asphaltum is shovelled on board. The quality of this asphaltum is stated to be equal to that of Trinidad.

Oil-wells were sunk at Santa Baula some years ago; and, later, an oil-producing belt was discovered at Puente, and again at Summerland, below Santa Barbara, where a singular state of affairs exists. It soon became apparent at the latter locality that the oil-bearing stratum stretched out into the sea, and drill scaffolding, looking like windmills without sails, began in a short time to extend down the little cannon, and to creep up the shore in the direction of Santa Barbara. At first they kept along the sides of the hills which breast the sea there; but gradually they turned seawards, until one more adventurous than the rest rose from the water. Work was started at an extremely low tide, and finally the tall scaffolding appeared twenty or thirty feet from the shore, rising from the sea. At present there are three borings, which even at low-tide are in the water, but at floodtide are completely surrounded, the men working on platforms of various heights, which they successively ascent as the sea rises. So far the structures that have been built in the sea have not yet experienced a strong South Western; but, as some of them stand in six feet or more of water at high-tide in a severe storm their existence will become precarious. The drills are worked in the water froman engine on the beach, the fuel being the oil pumped up. This is probably the only place where oil is pumped out of the sea, but undoubtedly the entire coast overlies an oil-producing stratum. Off what is known as More's Wharf, half-a-mile out, oil rises to the surface in several places. A spring of fresh water also rushes up there with such velocity that it can be taken up and used if the slightly brackish taste is not objected to. A similar spring is known to exist on the Florida coast, where it is said, a vssel can lie alongside the great rush of water and fill her tanks with fresh drinking water out of the ocean.

Probably one of the strangest sights in oil-wells is seen at Los Angeles. There oil was first discovered in the western District, the choice residential part of the city; but, like magic, the lighthouse-like scaffoldings began to rise until the place appeared fairly to bristle with them. Fine residences were ruined by the proximity of the unsightly objects; and finally, the whole place was given over to the oil-drills, and at present it resembles certain portions of the oil-region of Pennsylvania. The borings have advanced in a well-defined north-easterly direction, and at present appear to be stopped by the large Catholic cemetery, which overlies the oil stratum. Not far distant is the Los Angeles River, which probably will ultimately be encroached upon and made to give up its hidden riches. The discovery of oil in and about Los Angeles promises soon to supply the long-wished-for power required for manufacturing purposes. The Terminal Railroad has adopted the oil as fuel, and the Southern Pacific is said to be experimenting in the same direction. California is without deposits of coal, if we except lignite beds which crop out in various places, so that oil as a fuel will supply a want long felt at Los Angeles, and become a factor in the rapid development of this growing city.—"Chambers's Journal."

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

ENGLISH CRICKET PROSPECTS.

II

SUSSEX.

WITH the all-important exception of Ranjitsinhji, who is not expected back in England till late in the season, Sussex will have all the same players who assisted the county last year. The list of first-class fixtures is an imposing one, comprising out and home matches with Surrey, Middlesex, Kent, Gloucestershire, Essex, Somerset, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts, Hampshire, and single engagements with the M.C.C. at Lord's, and Oxford and Cambridge at Brighton. Eight of the ten county matches at home will be decided at Brighton, and one each at Eastbourne and Hastings. Before the commencement of the season many improvements will be completed on the Brighton ground. A new covered stand 170 ft. long has been built at the south end of the ground, and also a new players' pavilion, containing sitting room and separate dressing rooms and lavatories. The Brighton ground is in very good condition. One of the matches in August will be given to George Bean as a benefit, in recognition of his excellent work for the county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire have arranged an attractive programme for the season, including out and home matches with Lancashire, Surrey, Essex, Yorkshire, Gloucesterhire Hampshire, Kent, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. The two Bank holidays have been given up to the Yorkshire matches, the Warwickshire eleven visiting Leeds on Whit Monday, and the Yorkshiremen appearing at Birmingham on the 1st of August. The staff at Edgbaston will include Bates the Ground-keeper, Lilley, Pallett, Walter Quaife, W. G. Quaife Santall, and among the younger players Charlesworth, who was formerly tried for Yorshire, Kinneir, Lightfoot, Hargreave, and Hopkins. It is expected that for matches Diver, Field, Law, Lord, and occasionally Forester will also be available. Mr. Bainbridge will again lead the side this season, and Messrs. A. C. S. Glover, J. E. Hill, T. S. Fishwick and R. Williams, all expected to help the professionals from time to time; but unfortunately Mr. J. F. Byrne, who met with such remarkable success last season will be away in South Africa.

HAMPSHIRE.

Dr. Russell Bancroft writes that with the exception of Mr. F. E. Lacey—now secretary of Lord's—all the Hampshire players will again be at the disposal of the committee. Moreover Captain Poore, who batted so finely against Lord Hawke's team in South Africa in the winter of 1895-96, has promised to assist the eleven. E. Light, who played for Hampshire some three years ago, has joined the ground staff at Southampton and will be available for all matches, and it is hoped that the county will have the services of Maurice Read—now qualified by two year's residence. Hampshire's programme for the season comprises out and home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Essex, Sussex, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Somerset, and single fixtures with Cambridge University at Cambridge, and Wiltshire at Bournemouth. This latter engagement forms the second half of the week's cricket in July at the popular watering place, Somerset being opposed on the first three days. As a reward of many years' services to the county, Baldwin has been given the Yorkshire match at Southampton on the 26th of May for his benefit.

NOTTS.

Notts will be content, so far as first-class engagements are concerned, to repeat their programme of last year, meeting the M.C.C. at Lord's on the 19th of May and playing out and home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, Kent, and Sussex. In addition, however, their team will journey to Stoke, Northamton, Darlington, and Worcester, to play against Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Durham and Worcestershire. Thanks to the arrangements carried out some little time back under the direction of Mr. William Wright, the honorary secretary, and the large increase in membership since Mr. Henry Turner became secretary, the financial position of the club is marvellously improved, but as regard the county team the outlook is rather an anxious one, with the exception of Mr. A. O. Jones, the leading players in the eleven have been a long time before the public, and at present there is no sign of men who will be competent to take their places. Shrewsbury, Wm. Gunn, Attewell and Mr. Dixon are still full of cricket but in the nature of things they cannot be expected to remain the mainstays of the team for many more seasons. Dench, who came out last year, proved himself a steady, dependable batsman, and something may reasonably be hoped of Mason, and John Gunn; but the bowling of the side is lamentably weak and far indeed below the old Notts standard. All last year's players will again be available. William Attewell, who has played for Notts since 1881, will this year take a richly deserved benefit. Following the precedent set in the case of William Gunn a twelve-month ago, he will be given half the Whit Monday match against Surrey, this being better nowadays than the whole of any other match at Trent Bridge.

SOMERSET.

On the eve of the season misfortune has overtaken Somerset, Mr. S. M. J. Woods having broken his right thumb while playing at hockey. The thumb has been set and put into plaster of Paris, but it is not expected that Mr. Woods will be able to use his hand for fully a month from the date of the accident. It will thus be impossible for him to get any early practice, and one cannot tell at present how soon he will be able to play. Mr. Woods writes that the general prospects of Somerset are not very good, as during May, June, and July several of the best players will seldom be seen in the eleven. In August, however, the county will, as usual, put its full strength in the field. Early in the season Somerset will have to depend a good deal upon the young players who have become qualified during recent years. Amongst the most promising of these—some of them have already appeared for the county—are D. Smith, Cranfield (a left-handed slow bowler), Gill (a fast right-handed bowler), and Lewis. W. Morgan, late of Glamorganshire (a sound bat and a good slow bowler), may play in some of the first matches, and the old Oxford batsman, Mr. F. A. Phillips, will be seen in the team more regularly than was the case last year. All the old players are still available, and Somerset will this season try the experiment of a week's cricket at Bath, the counties to be opposed being Yorkshire and Hampshire. The financial position of Somerset is much better than it was a twelvemonth ago, and the county will start the season free of debt.

KENT.

Kent's programme of county matches is a trifle longer than in 1897, as in addition to the old fixtures with Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts, and Warwickshire, there will be two engagements with Essex—the first at Leyton on July 21, and the return at Tonbridge on the 22nd of August. Kent have not played Essex since 1877, at which time the latter county occupied a very modest position indeed. As regards the constitution of the Kent eleven this year there is not a great deal to be said. By far the most important piece of news is that Mr. N. F. Druce has now qualified for Kent by residence, and will play for his new county instead of for Surrey. He will only be in the eleven, however, when business engagements allow of his getting away. The same rule applies to Mr. C. J. Burnup, but it is hoped that that brilliant cricketer will give the team a fair amount of his time. Mr. Weigall will be at liberty as much as usual, and it is pleasant to learn that Mr. W. H. Patterson hopes to again assist his county. Mr. H. C. Stewart will not be free for cricket until the holidays in August. As we announced months ago, Mr. Merchant has resigned the captaincy of the eleven, and been succeeded by Mr. J. R. Mason. Unfortunately, there are no new bowlers, and the side will have to depend, as before, on Martin, Walter Wright, Alec Hearne, and Mr. Mason. In recognition of his excellent services since 1884 Alec Hearne is to have his benefit this year, and the Committee have generously given him the match with Lancashire at the opening of the Canterbury week on the 1st of August.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

As regards Leicestershire, hopes are entertained of better results than in 1897, as it is thought probable that the young players, who were tried for the first time in the eleven last season, will have profited by their experiences. The professionals engaged on the ground are Knight, Coe, Brown, Whitehead, Cobley, Ager, Newcombe, and Henson. Tom Emmett, the famous Yorkshire cricketer—recently coach at Rugby School—has been engaged to take charge of the staff, and teach the young players. Leicestershire's County engagements for the season comprise out and home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Essex, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire, and Middlesex. It is stated that all the members of last year's team will play again. The commitee are of opinion that if Leicestershire is to retain its place among the first-class counties, the Club ought to possess a membership of at least a thousand, and they report with pleasure that already 125 new members have been elected this year. There is a strong desire to obtain a new County ground, but so far nothing has resulted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire will play out and home matches with the same eight counties as in 1897—Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Notts, Essex, Warwickshire, Hampshire, and Leicestershire—and will, as usual, meet the M.C.C. and Ground at Lord's. Mr. S. H. Evershed will again captain the eleven and all the last year's players are ready to assist him. J. Hulme, the left-handed bowler, who was seriously ill all last season, has now so far recovered that he hopes to be able to again take his place in the team. Mr. Barclay-Delacombe, the secretary writes that the committee have in view a young amateur who is thought to be a very promising bat, and a young professional fast bowler. Both will in all probability be tried in county matches. Walter Sugg is to have his benefit at Derby this year, and with a free choice of matches, he has selected the fixture with Yorkshire, on the 18th of August.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Coming to the Universities, the prospects of Cambridge seem decidedly good. Of last year's capital Eleven, six members are still available—C. E. M. Wilson (who succeeds N. F. Druce as captain), C. J. Burnup, G. L. Jessop, H. W. de Zoete, A. E. Fernie, and J. H. Stogdon. As regards Jessop, however a good deal must depend upon his health, which as already explained in dealing with Gloucestershire is not just now in a satisfactory state. Those of last year's team who cannot play again are N. F. Druce, H. H. Marriott, C. H. Bray, E. B. Shine, and Frank Mitchell. The most likely seniors are T. L. Taylor, H. H. B. Hawkins, A. T. Coode, L. J. Moon, H. J. Davenport, and E. A. C. Druce. As a wicket-keeper is wanted to fill Bray's place, T. L. Taylor, who went up to Cambridge after the season of 1896 with a big reputation from Uppingham, ought to have a first-rate chance of getting into the Eleven. The best known Freshmen are, T. G. O. Cole, of Harrow; A. E Hind, of Uppingham; W. Prest, Marlborough; J. Daniell, of Clifton; J. A. Campbell and J. A. Lumsden, of Fettss; H. V. Spencer, of Rugby; E. E. Apthorp, of Malvern; and H. J. Symons, of Wellingborough. All these young players did well at school last year.

REMARKABLE ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A SINGULAR STORY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, in the Queen's Bench Division on April 4, the case of Coughlan v. Gridley was disposed of. The plaintiff in this case was Ethel Prudence Coughlan and the defendant Robert G. Gridley, and the action was to recover damages for the breach of a promise to marry the plaintiff. Her case as set out upon the pleadings was that in or about February, 1893, the defendant verbally promised to marry her within a reasonable time from that date; that the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to marry the defendant; yet that defendant had refused to marry her within a reasonable time, or at all. The defendant pleaded that if there was any promise to marry the plaintiff, it was rescinded by mutual consent on February 22, 1890, when the following agreement was come to:—"Feb. 22nd, 1890.—On March 15th, 1890, I, R. G. Gridley agree to pay A. P. Coughlan the sum of 1,000l., in consideration that she hereby acknowledges the same to be a full discharge of all claim whatever as to any promise of marriage or otherwise she has against the said R. G. Gridley.—(Signed) R. G. Gridley.—Ethel Coughlan." In accordance with the terms of the said agreement the defendant paid the plaintiff the sum of 1,000l. on March 15th, 1893.

Mr. Cooper Wyld was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., and Mr. Eldon Banks represented the defendant.

Mr. Cooper Wyld, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was Miss Ethel Prudence Coughlan, and in 1889 she made the acquaintance of the defendant. He was a gentleman who lived at Queen's Gate, Hyde Park, and therefore might be taken to be a gentleman of position in society. Friendly relations arose between them, he paid her great attention, and in 1890 it was arranged that they should be married, and matters went so far that a special licence to marry her was procured. This was in February, 1890, but the defendant's family interposed, and that marriage was broken off, and the defendant paid the plaintiff 1,000l in consideration of the breach of promise to marry her. In consequence of this she afterwards in 1892 determined to go to Australia as a nurse, but he telegraphed to her to give up the journey and to come back to England. He also wrote to her, and sent her 50l., and by his direction she stayed at Naples at the Hotel Bristol where the plaintiff saw her, and persuaded her to return to England. She said that she would come back upon one condition—that she should be his wife, and that she would be with him in that capacity alone. They did not return to England—they became too intimate—and the plaintiff had in consequence to undergo a very serious operation.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said that the only alleged promise to marry now relied upon was said to have been made at the Hotel Bristol, Naples.

Mr. Wyld—There might be an amendment.

Mr. Justice Hawkins did not think that he ought to amend.

The plaintiff was then called. She said that she was now living at Royal-avenue, Chelsea. She deposed to the circumstances detailed in the speech of her counsel. When the acquaintance commenced she occupied a house in Markham-square, Chelsea. In Markham-square the defendant said that he would marry her, and she agreed to that. A day or two after that the defendant spoke to her about his father and mother, and also wrote to her at Brighton that his father and mother objected to the marriage, and it must be broken off. After that they lived together as husband and wife, until she started for Australia in 1892. In March of that year he gave her 1,000l., and from that date until November she lived with him in Markham-square and in Elton-road, South Kensington. She lived in the last place until she started for Australia. The 1,000l. went largely in housekeeping. She only went as Mrs. Gridley with the doctor, to whom they said that they had been privately married. She went on the journey to Australia because she was tired of his conduct in having her living with him as his wife and not keeping his promise to marry her. She was at the time a certificated nurse; she went on the way to Australia to earn her living, but had no engagement.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—You had the 1,000l.?

Witness—Most of that had gone.

Mr. Walton—But she had 2,000l. or 3,000l. more.

Witness—She received a telegram from the defendant at Plymouth on board ship: "Give up journey, and come back, and I will do all I can for you." She went on for Gibraltar and Port Said, which she reached on the 17th November. She there received a letter from the defendant, saying that he was so glad to hear that she was coming back, she having written that she was going back. She received another letter of the 18th November from the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, having looked at the letters, said there was not a word about marriage in them.

Mr. Wyld—No, but the defendant used the word "we," saying things like this "We cannot afford the expense."

Witness.—She went on to Colombo and afterwards to Melbourne, where she received a letter from the defendant asking her to return. After that she returned as she had received a telegram from the defendant saying that he would meet her at the Royal Hotel Bristol, Naples. The defendant met her at Naples on the pier and they went to the Hotel Bristol. When he left her he said that he could never part with her again, and that when he returned he would marry her. He talked of taking a house in Ovington-square in order that she might make a living by entertaining guests. She had come back with that intention, and he said, "Try Ovington-square," and if that did not suit he would give her the money to return to Australia. He wished to renew the acquaintance, but she said "No." He said that he would marry her directly they got back to England, and after that he lived together again. They remained at the hotel at Naples for two or three days, and then went to Rome and afterwards to England, and took apartments, she thought, in Alexandra-square, and lived there as Mr. and Mrs. Coughlan.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—During this conversation at Naples was there anybody present except your two selves?—Nobody.

Mr. Justice Hawkins (addressing counsel)—What can you do without corroboration?

Mr. Wyld suggested that there might be corroboration in the correspondence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said he did not see a single syllable in the letters touching entering into a new promise of marriage. They were quite consistent with their going on to live together without being married.

Mr. Walton—The defendant gave the plaintiff 7,000l., she has had 10,000l. in all.

Mr. Wyld said he was informed that was utterly untrue.

Mr. Walton—But I have got the cheques here payable to herself and indorsed by her.

Mr. Wyld—What conversation took place at the Alexandra-square lodgings about being married?—He bought the house at Ovington-square for me to live in. Mr. Justice Hawkins—Have you got the house now?—No, I sold it. We had to pay debts, and there were a good many expenses.

Examination continued—We always talked about being married. He told me he was afraid of his mother and that after all we could not be married.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—Was that the final break off?—Yes: then he gave me 3,000l.

Mr Justice Hawkins—There was besides the first 1,000l.

After some discussion, Mr. Wyld said he was unable to carry the case any further.

Mr. Justice Hawkins—I am not surprised. The mere statement of a woman that a man promised to marry her must be corroborated in some material particular. The defendant seems to have behaved very liberally and kindly to the plaintiff. I dare say he had a great fancy for her and was fond of her, and did not like to lose her. But in consequence of family interference he seems to have abandoned his promise to marry, and gave her 1,000l. It was said there was a second promise to marry, and that after that they seemed to have consented to live together as man and wife; but as he had said, there was no corroboration of such a promise having been made.

Mr. Walton submitted that under the circumstances there should be a verdict for the defendant. If the case had proceeded he should have been in a position to show that when he first met this lady she had had an illegitimate child and therefore it could not be charged against the defendant that he had induced her for the first time to depart from the strict path of virtue. Then he held in his hands cheques made out payable to the plaintiff, and all endorsed in her name amounting to 7,000l., and since then 3,000l. was paid in 1895, when they finally separated. Afterwards the defendant received numerous applications for further assistance, and in a very recent letter she acknowledged that he did not promise marriage at Naples. These letters and cheques were shown to the plaintiff's then solicitor, and he was no longer acting in the case. The defendant had acted most generously in the matter, and this action was simply one which opened up an unlimited field for future demands.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in addressing the jury, said in his opinion this was an action which ought never to have been brought.

The Jury gave a verdict for the defendant, and judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs, accordingly.

LADY ABERDEEN ON CELTIC LEGENDS.

THE Ottawa "Citizen" of March 18 says:—The Irish national concert given in the Russell Theatre last night, under the auspices of the St Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association, will doubtless long stand out in proud pre-eminence above celebrations of a like nature in Ottawa. The entertainment was imbued with all those elements which usually form the staple evidences of success, such as talented and popular vocalists and instrumentalist, but it was, moreover, singularly favoured in being graced with the embellishment of an address on "Old Celtic Legends" by her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

The address occupies over three columns of the "Citizen." In the course of it Lady Aberdeen said:—"Drenched in the fairy dew of natural magic"—so speaks Matthew Arnold of Celtic poetry. "Drenched in the fairy dew of natural magic"—does not the term apply to all that pertains to that little enchanted Isle in the western sea? "Inisfail the fair"—the isle of fate, sought for of old by all the adventurous spirits who were impelled to penetrate beyond the known limits of the world. Erin, the isle of heroes, of saints, and of scholars, the land of the harper and the bard—the land where the voice of nature reigns supreme—the home of music and art and learning during long centuries when Europe was plunged in darkness, is it not—has it not—ever been under the spell of the magician. Go ask her cromlechs and cairns and battlefields of the days of the past; go search in the libraries and academies of the old world for the unsurpassed illuminations and manuscripts, for the finely wrought ornaments of chased metals and precious stones, go spell out the inscriptions on the ancient monuments; go live with her people, and trace the connection of modern folk-lore with the days when kings and chieftains were as demi-gods, and who still hunt the land—by every path they gather, by every old thorn tree they may be found—these shee who still represent that race of great De Danaan magician kings, who, when conquered by the Milesians, retreated to palaces beneath each fairy hill. There they hold high court, and from there they sally forth sometimes to do good, and to bake and spin and work for mortals while they sleep like their kindred in the Highlands of Scotland, but oftener to do harm and to carry off the young and fair to their fairy abodes. Do you doubt whether those beliefs still linger? Then you have not lived among the Celts in the Highlands of Scotland or of Ireland; you have not seen them avoid a fairly ring, or speak low when passing the haunts of the brownies or kelpies lest "they" or "the others" should hear and be annoyed; you have not seen the care with which certain stones are cherished as means whereby to preserve the children and the cattle from being bewitched; and you have not stood, as I have stood, on a wild stony mountain overlooking the troubled waters of the Atlantic, amidst a score of rude pathetic graves of young men and maidens who had been drowned while crossing over to the mainland, and there heard tell of the golden city which had appeared from out of the sea to those who were burying their dead, whilst strains of weird music filled the air with its pathetic strains. I speak of these passing superstitions of the present only to remind ourselves how deeply the belief of the past have ingrained themselves in the hearts of the Celtic people and how coloured their whole lives and environment are with the sense of the supernatural which is the inheritance of the unknown past. . . . To St. Patrick we owe mainly the preservation of this early legendary lore. He loved the old stories which were so loved of the people, and which were at that time only passed down orally through the schools of the bards. He directed that they should be preserved for future generations in writing, and when remonstrated with for preserving pagan legends, he consulted his guardian angels, who gave him their approval and bade him continue in his work. But of what practical value is the study of this old literature, preserved in a tongue which has to be re-learned and translated to become accessible to the majority? Ask the ethnologist, and he will tell you that we are tracing thereby our descent from that great Indo-European race of which the Gael is but a group, and that by-and-by we shall learn more thoroughly that Celts and Saxons, Normans and Teutons, are brothers in very truth as well as in name, and that it is in union and blending with one another that they can become great, each supplying the others' need. Ask the philologist, and he will tell you that there is that in the language which is second only to the Greek. Ask the poet, and he will tell you that we owe the very idea of rhymes to the Celtic school (it was unknown to the Greek and Latin poets) and much else in a peculiar verse-culture which is all their own; but above and beyond all that we must set the natural magic of which Matthew Arnold speaks, that close contact with nature that lively Celtic wit, without the influence of which in the early days of the race which John Morley hesitates not to affirm that "Germanic England would not have produced a Shakespeare."

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, MAY 17.

1ST RACE.—"The Paperchase."—Rs. 100. For all maiden galloways, 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 12st 7lbs.; Arabs allowed 6lbs; C Bs; 10lbs W for I Winners over hurdles or across country of a race value Rs 100 to carry; once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs extra. Distance—Chase course.

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Flutter"—Rs 60. For all bona-fide polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the stewards 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs W for I Winners of race value Rs 50; once, 7lbs; twice or oftener, 10lbs, extra. Distance—2½ furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"Mahableshwar Purse"—Value Rs. 100. For all maiden Arab and C B horses and maiden galloways of all classes. C B horses to carry 11st 7lbs; Arab horses and English and Australian galloways to carry 10st 7lbs, Arab Galloways, 10st, and C B galloways, 9st 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

4TH RACE—"The Novice Stakes" Rs. 100. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 100 13-2 to carry 11st W for I C Bs allowed 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Hill Derby."—Rs 100. For all galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs 500. Walers and English 13-3 to carry 11st 10lbs; 13-3 Arabs to carry 11st; 13-3 C Bs to carry 10st 7lbs W for I Winners once, 7lbs, twice, 10lbs, oftener, 14lbs extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 19.

1st RACE.—"Handicap Steeple-chase—Rs 100. For all galloways 14 hands and under. Distance—Chase course.

2ND RACE—"The Stiffun's Stakes"—Rs. 60. For Arab and C B Galloways, C Bs 14 hands and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. C Bs 14 hands and Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs W for I Distance—½ mile.

3RD RACE—"Polo Pony Handicap"—Rs. 60. For all bona-fide polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the stewards. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

4TH RACE—"Hack Stakes"—Rs. 100. For all horses and galloways that have never started for a race value Rs. 200. Galloways allowed 7lbs Walers and English to carry 12st. 7lbs; C Bs to carry 11st 7lbs; Arabs to carry 10st 7lbs. Winners of a race value Rs 100, to carry; once, 7lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 1st extra. Distance—3-4 mile.

5TH RACE—"The Kolhapur Cup"—Value Rs 100. For all galloways 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 12st. W for I. Winner of any race value Rs 150, 5lbs; Rs 500, 10lbs extra. English and Australian to carry 10lbs extra. Distance—1-2 mile.

6TH RACE.—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs 60. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have not won at the meeting. Distance—3 1-2 furlongs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Hatch, Supt of Agency Surveys, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for one year from such date in May 1898 as he may avail himself of it.

Surg-Major C J Sarkies, M B, 8th Bo Infy, has been appointed to be Residency Surgn, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th April 1898, after office hours.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr A Cumine, I C S, pending further orders, and Mr J P Orr, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, from the date Mr A R Bonus, I C S, gives over charge until the return to duty of Mr R A Lamb, I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Krishnaji Damodar Phadke, Clerk of the court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein in the Thana Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 4th Jan to 15th Feb 1898, both days inclusive.

Under Sec. 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr L Robertson I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Roberson with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Mr F L Godsmid, Supt of Police, G I P Railway, is allowed furlough for one year from the 21st May 1898 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil to be Subordinate Judge of Vagra on his reversion to British service on the 1st May 1898, and Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhaskar Chaubal, Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, to be Subordinate Judge of Baramati from the 1st May 1898, displacing Mr E F Rego.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Vagra, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Khan Saheb Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Godra in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Chintaman Gangadhar Pendse, Head Karkun, taluka Muddebihal in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Bhimaji Venkatesh Nidgundi, acting Head Karkun, taluka Ron in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Manjunath Mahbleshwar Gangoli, acting Head Karkun, taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Govind Mahadeo Tullu, acting Head Karkun, taluka Alibag in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Gururao Narayan Deshpande, Head Karkun, taluka India in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Azam Hari Vishwanath Gokhale, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Sangola in the district of Sholapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules:—Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal, B A, LL B, Bomb, to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, B A, LL B Bomb, to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Daniel Solomon, Jailor, Hyderabad Central Prison, to act as Supt, Karachi Prison, during the absence of Mr Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiffna or pending further orders.

Under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the District Magistrate of Kolaba is hereby appointed to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division, and is directed, under Sec 193 of the Code, to try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magtes in the Kolaba Dist or such cases arising in the Kolaba Dist as may be as made over to him for trial by the Sessions Judge of Thana during the months of May, June, July, Aug, Sept and Oct 1898.

Surg Capt J L T Jones, M B, Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Surgn Capt Jones is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 1 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Dahyabhai Hargovandas, acting extra Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the district of Kaira, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 1 of the Mamlatdars' Court Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Gururao Venkatesh Anwatti, Mahalkari, petha Bilgi in the district of Bijapur, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 1 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Bhimrao Venkatesh Alur, acting Mahalkari, petha Nargund in the district of Dharwar, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Rhardi, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, with additional powers, specified.

With reference to Govt Notification No 7179, dated the 13th Dec 1867, extending the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1863 to the town of Bassein in the Thana Dist, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azam Jairam Parashram Raje, Magistrate of the third class in the dist of Thana having jurisdiction in the town of Bassein, with the powers conferred by the said Act on a Magte of Police in Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai, acting City Magte, Ahmedabad, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmedabad Sessions Div, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Bahadur Shantavirapa Virsangapa Mensinkai, acting Huzur Depy Collr in the dist of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that dist.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, acting Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Kanara, with additional power.

Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Raje, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Murbad in the dist of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Azam Hanmant Shriniwas Annigeri, acting Head Karkun, taluka Athni in the dist of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, Asst to the Commissioner, S D, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

Mr G M Ryan, Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, has been allowed furlough for six months.

Mr W T Morison, I C S, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd inst, until relieved by Mr A Cumine, I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Nasik, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Rudraganda Chenvirgauda Artal or till further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Clements, I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collr, Sind.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th April 1898:—Passed with Credit.—Mr Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, B A, Karkun, Daskroi Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Ahmedabad—Passed—Mr Dosabhai Manekji Kothavala, B A, acting Clerk, Collector's English Correspondence office, Ahmedabad.

Mr W F D Fisher, Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, N C, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 10th May 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Dodgson to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr G M Ryan or pending further orders.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 5th April 1898:—Passed with credit—Messrs W T W Baker, and C E Palmer, I C S. Passed—Messrs A K Cama and C S F Crofton, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs, Baker and Cama passed an examination in Kanarese and Messrs Palmer and Crofton an examination in Marathi on the 5th April 1898.

Messrs W T W Baker, I C S, and A K Cama, I C S, to be Assts to the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr C S F Crofton, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Ahmednagar.

Mr A F Maconochi, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr N R Oliver, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr V D P Reberio, Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 2nd April 1898.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Hon Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted furlough for six months from the 1st May 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke, B E, M Inst C E to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev G H Lewis, B A, acting Chaplain of Colaba, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar, and the Rev H W Nelson to be Chaplain of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, has been appointed to officiate as Secy to Govt Genl, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts, from the date Mr A C Logan, I C S, gave over charge, pending further orders.

Bombay Vol Arty—Lieut H W Barrow is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 13th Nov 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H H Buckland to be a member of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr R Tickner, retired.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Surg-Capt B H F Leumann, M B, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. IX with effect from the 2nd April 1898, afternoon.

Lieut W C French, I S C, has been appointed on Plague duty and placed under the orders of the Collector of Thana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C T Burke, B E, M Inst C E, acting Suptdg Engr, 1st class, are placed at the disposal of the Marine Dept, with effect from 1st May 1898, for employment as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr C N Clifton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Suptdg Engr, Northern Division.

Mr R J Kent, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmednagar.

The appointment of Mr T B Robertson to act as Ex Engr Sholapur, ordered in Govt Notification No. 27, dated 30th March 1898, is cancelled.

The Govt of India in the Military Dept having replaced the services of Lieut F M Westropp, R E, at the disposal of this Govt, he is reposted to the Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Maneklal Harilal Vakil, B A, LL B, and Madhav Vishnu Khare, B A, LL B, Sanad, authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad and Khandesh Districts, respectively, as may be assigned them by the respective District Judges.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Devshanker Nabhulal Mehta from Thasra in the Kaira Dist to Daskroi in the Ahmedabad Dist, Rao Saheb Gaurishanker Harjivan Vyas, L C E, a present doing duty at Murbad in the Thana Dist, to Thasra in the Kaira Dist, Rao Shaheb Narayan Gopal Raje, B A, Chitnis to the Collr of Thana, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Murbad during the absence of Rao Bahadur Vasudev Shivajee Nabar, and is permitted to draw the Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka from the date of his investiture with First Class powers, Rao Saheb Lallubhai Bhaishanker from Jalalpor in the Surat Dist to Viramgam in the Ahmedabad Dist, Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Govindram from Vagra in the Broach Dist to Jalalpor in the Surat Dist, Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas Nagarshet, L C E, from Mandvi in the Surat Dist to Vagra in the Broach Dist, but to continue to do duty at Mandvi till relieved, Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam, on relief at Surat, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Nadiad.

The transfers of Rao Sahebs Harilal Revadas Desai, Lallubhai Bhaishunker, and Gavrishanker Harjivan Vyas, L C E.

Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B A, LL B, Mamlatdar of Mahim in the Thana Dist, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Thana during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Raje, B A, or pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Hormusji Jamsetji Antia, at present acting Mamlatdar at Daskroi, in the Ahmedabad Dist is appointed, on being relieved at that place, to act as Mamlatdar of Mahim in the Thana Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B A, LL B, or pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw delivered over and Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai received charge of the office of the City Magte, Ahmedabad, on the 18th inst.

Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, delivered over and Mr S P Pestonji, C S, received charge of the office of the Asst Collr, Prant Kalyan, on the 19th inst.

I HEAR, says Mr. Labouchere in "Truth," that it is very probable that Lord Salisbury's medical advisers will insist upon his limiting his official duties to the Premiership. In this case it is said that Mr. Balfour will be Foreign Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

PURELY PERSONAL.

General Sir Frederick Stephenson has been installed as Governor and Constable of the Tower of London, in the place of the late General Sir Daniel Lysons. This is de jure an office in the Household, under the Lord Chamberlain the Tower being "a palace and fortress" of the Sovereign, so, in the absence of the Earl of Lathom from England, the Queen's warrant of appointment and the keys and custody were formally delivered over to Sir Frederick Stephenson by the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward.

A recent issue of the "Cape Argus" would delight the soul of Sir Boyle Roche. In asking questions regarding the opinions of the lawyers of Johannesburg respecting the Kotze scandal, Oom Paul "thought he would catch a weasel asleep in the person of Mr. Lindsay; but in vain was the net spread in the sight of this bird." Perhaps he hoped also to put salt on its tail and convert it into a red herring to draw across the trail of a woodcock.

Mr. Clement Scott has apologised for the offensive remarks which he made about the ladies of the English stage. The words, he says, "were spoken by me at a moment of great personal strain." The pity is that at such a moment he should have considered himself fit to be "interviewed."

A French artist has been taken to an asylum for mental treatment. "Lately," says the report of his case, "he has spent most of his time in shooting from his window at passers-by in the street.,' From this, one may gather that the French authorities have mistaken artistic enthusiasm for insanity. The artist had, doubtless, arrived at that point in a great tragic canvas when it was necessary to depict that little skip-up in the air which a man gives when he is shot through the heart. A model could not be wasted for this, so he tried to utilise a pedestrian, but being a bad marksman he shot at so many people that the neighbours began to regard him as eccentric.

The wish may be father to the thought when "Tobacco" tells us that trade returns show how the army of ladies who smoke cigarettes is rapidly increasing; but the paper certainly adopts a wily method to bring this fact about. "Some believe," it says, "that feminine cigarette smokers are seldom to be found outside the higher classes of society." Once get it rumoured abroad that whiffs of tobacco-smoke waft one to the "hupper sukkles," or at least lead to the impression that one habitually inhales the Nicotian atmosphere of Society with a capital S, and the army of lady smokers will be a rapidly increasing one, indeed.

The continued indisposition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is causing considerable anxiety to his friends in Naval circles, and although the complaint he has been suffering from appears to be giving way to skilful professional treatment, the progress of the Duke's recovery to full restoration of health is not only far from rapid but exceedingly tedious.

Liieutenant-General Sir Henry Newdigate, K. C. B., who is placed on the retired list, under the five years' non-employment rule, distinguished himself in the Crimean War, also during the Indian Mutiny, and in the Afghan War of 1878-79. Sir Henry, who is sixty-five years of age, joined the Army in 1851. Lieutenant-General Massy, C. B., Colonel of the 5th Lancers, also retired the other day. He served during the Crimean campaign and in the Afghan War of 1879.

Sir Henry Byng, who succeeds to the Earldom of Strafford, was a Page of Honour to the Queen in early life, his mother having been one of "the favoured Pagets," a daughter of the celebrated Marquis of Anglesey. Sir Henry, who was for many years in the Coldstream Guards, was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen by Mr. Gladstone in October 1872, and in February, 1874, he became an Equerry-in-Ordinary to her Majesty, and has ever since held that post, which he must now resign, in consequence of his becoming a Peer. The place is worth £500 a year, with about three months of annual duty at Court. Sir Henry Byng was the Senior Equerry, and his retirement will place Major-General Sir John McNeill, V.C., at the head of the list. The five Senior Equerries receive £600 a year each, and Lieutenant Ponsonby's salary will be increased to that amount from £500, as he gets a step upwards by Sir Henry Byng's retirement.

Canon Erskine Knollys, Archbishop Tait's private chaplain, who has just died, had a curious early history. His father, General Knollys, claimed the Earldom of Banbury as the eighth earl. After a long and famous trial before the House of Lords, known as "the Banbury Peerage case," judgment was given against him, the justice of which was much questioned at the time. His advocate was Mr. (afterwards Lord) Erskine, after whom the Canon was named. General Knollys, who had been previously known as the Earl of Banbury, while his eldest son was called by the second title, Lord Wallingford, retired to France. There the two sons—the one so well known from his connexion with the Prince of Wales and the Canon—became perfect French scholars, and probably acquired their courtly manners. Among the Canon's pupils at Quedgely, his first living, were the Earl of Dunraven, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, Lord Northesk, and the late Marquis of Hastings.

At last a French philosopher has found something new to say on the woman question. In his opening address at the College de France (Les quatres problemes sociaux. Paris; Colin), M. Jean Izoulet thus expresses himself: "Here (in woman spiritual and intellectual) we have nothing less than a psychical flora, a flora for the most part hitherto unknown, that for centuries has etiolated in the shade, needing only space and sunshine to burst into perfect bloom. And it is for ourselves in these days to witness this development, this blossoming of the feminine soul!" M. Izoulet's language may appear a trifle high-flown, but it is easy to read between the lines. When he speaks, for instance, of entire communion of consciences of innumerable multiplication of affinities, and subtle sympathies, when he looks forward to the perfect marriage that shall immortalise the short span of life by a reflex of infinity, we may translate for ourselves as follows: "Educate our girls on rational principles, free them from social and spiritual trammels, strengthen their minds, enlarge their sympathies, then, indeed, marriage in France will become what it ought to be." This piece of Swinburnian French is a curious and interesting study.

The best notice of the late Mr. James Payn that we have seen appears in the British Weekly. "Claudius Clear," who writes it, says this about the deceased novelist: A more gracious and charming figure has not appeared in literature since Sir Walter Scott died, and though he worked very hard and seemed to be content with his rewards, such as they were, he never had justice done to him. Reference is made to Mr. Payn's execrable handwriting. Most editors write badly, but there was no one to touch Mr. Payn."

According to New South Wales papers Madame Albani had a great inception on her first appearance at Sydney. For hours before the doors were opened a vast crowd was waiting, and when the concert began, every available inch of room was occupied, some four thousand persons being crowded into the hall. When the singer appeared on the platform, she had a most enthusiastic welcome. At the end of her first song she was recalled again and again, and the platform was covered with bouquets. The cordiality of Sydney is likely to follow Madame Albani over all the Colonies.

The death has taken place in the prime of life of a promising authoress, Mrs. Hilda Gamlin, of Birkenhead, the daughter of Mr. William Henry Furniss, a stockbroker, of Liverpool. Mr. Gladstone had taken a great interest in her work and, with the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Hamilton had helped her in the publication of Emma, "Lady Hamilton." Other works were Memories, and George Romney and His Art." Mrs. Gamlin had in the press Nelson's Friendships, and she was a constant contributor to "Notes and Queries." She was no mean musician, having been a pupil of Gouucd's, and she excelled in sketching and etching in black and white.

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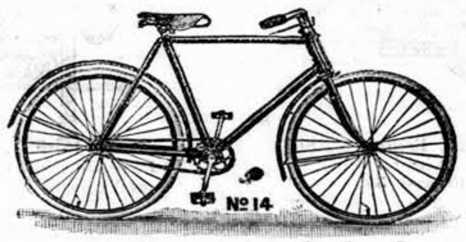

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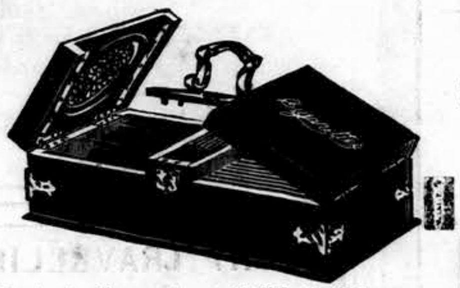

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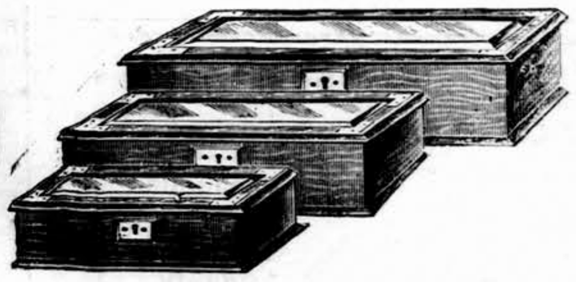

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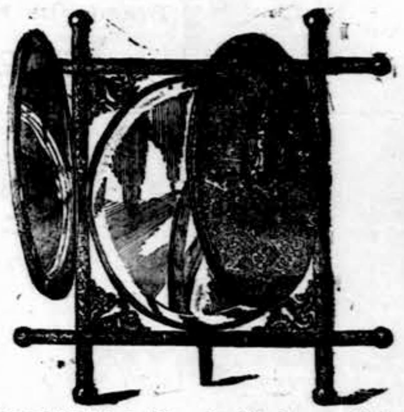

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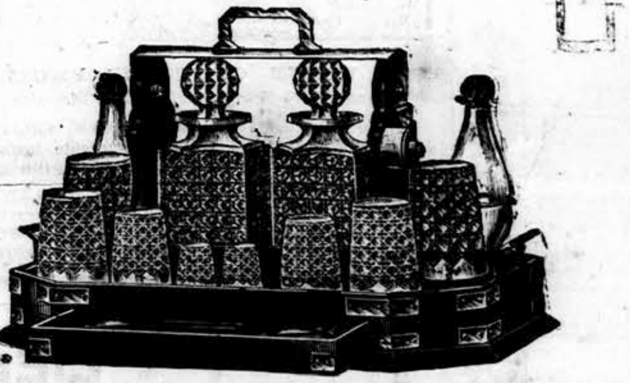

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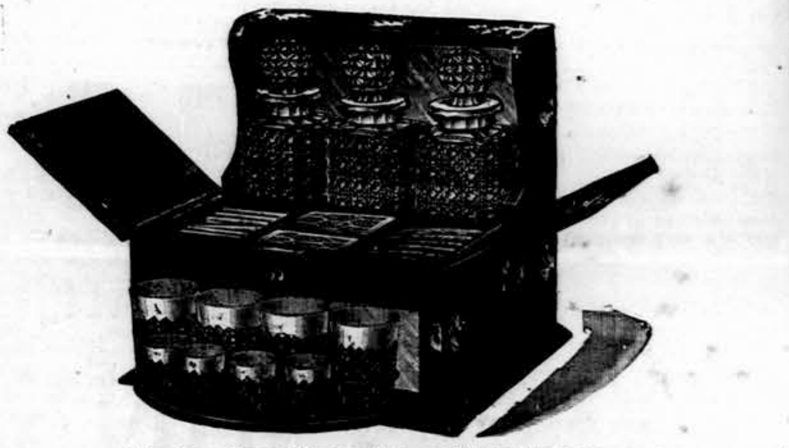

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